

Ist Deutsch eine Weltsprache? Über diese Frage schreibt Jakob Brodbeck-Arbenz aus Zollikon-Zürich in dem Maihefte der „Zeitschrift des Allg. Deutschen Sprachvereins“ folgendes:

Man darf unter dem Ausdruck Weltsprache nicht etwa eine Sprache verstehen, die in der ganzen Welt Geltung hätte, und mit der man überall ohne wesentliches Hindernis auskäme. Eine solche Sprache hat es nie gegeben, sie besteht heute noch nicht, und sie ist auch kaum zu erwarten. Wie sich der einzelne oder eine Familie oder eine Gegend aufarbeitet, um später wieder von der erreichten Höhe zu sinken oder überholt zu werden, ebenso geht es, das lehrt die Weltgeschichte, jedem Volke und seiner Sprache. Auch diese vermag nur eine begrenzte Bedeutung zu erlangen; nie wird sie die ganze Welt beherrschen, nie überall gekannt sein. Weltsprache kann daher bloss eine Sprache bedeuten, die sich, sei es durch die Macht oder Verbreitung eines Volkes, sei es durch dessen Verkehr und Bildung, eine solche Bekanntheit erworben hat, dass sie als Vermittlungssprache zwischen Angehörigen wenigstens einiger fremder Völker dient. Zuweilen überleben solche Weltsprachen, so die lateinische, auf Jahrhunderte hinaus ihre Völker.

Wie beschränkt indessen der Wert sogar einer Weltsprache ist, geht aus dem Beispiel hervor, dass die meisten Engländer in ihrem Englisch, heute doch der hervorragendsten Handels- und Verkehrssprache, schon in Calais, dem ihnen zunächst liegenden grossen Verkehrspunkte des europäischen Festlandes, mit dem französischen Eisenbahnschaffner nicht mehr reden können. Und doch spricht auch dieser eine Weltsprache. Ferner mag in Österreich-Ungarn, das von der französischen Sprachgrenze immerhin nicht allzu ferne liegt, noch so mancher Gasthof einen französischen Namen tragen oder dem Gaste eine (meist falsch geschriebene) französische Speisekarte darbieten, der Franzose wird im Lande der Kämpfe gegen das Deutschtum selbst in den Gasthäusern, geschweige denn im übrigen Verkehr, ohne einige Kenntnis der deutschen Sprache kaum durchkommen. Ein bisschen Tschechisch, Madjarisch oder Kroatisch wäre ihm da zumeist nützlicher als Französisch.

Ist nun das Deutsche auch eine Weltsprache? Ich denke, die Frage ist anstandlos zu bejahen, so oft das auch bezweifelt oder angefochten wird.

Da haben wir vorerst ein zusammenhängendes grosses deutsches Sprachgebiet. Vom Alpenkamm und von der Nähe des Adriatischen Meeres bis zum Strand der Nord- und Ostsee, von den belgischen Ardennen bis Memel und hinein nach Ungarn herrscht das Deutsche. Grosse deutsche Sprachinseln, oft grösser als ein mittlerer Schweizerkanton und bewohnt und bebaut von den Nachkommen alter deutscher Ansiedler, liegen ferner zu Hunderten ausgestreut in slowenisches, kroatisches, mad-

jarisches, rumänisches, ruthenisches, slowakisches, tschechisches, polnisches, lettisches, russisches und anderes Sprachgebiet. Ähnlich verhält es sich in Nord- und Südamerika, wo Millionen Deutsche wohnen, auch Tausende von Negern deutsch sprechen. Im ganzen besteht die deutsche Bevölkerung der Erde aus 84 Millionen Seelen, während Englisch als Muttersprache von ungefähr 125 Millionen, Französisch aber nur von etwa 44 Millionen Menschen geredet wird. Dabei bleibt sich die Bevölkerung Frankreichs in den letzten Jahrzehnten fast gleich, die des deutschen Reiches aber nimmt jährlich um 700 bis 800,000 Einwohner zu.

Auch in Handel und Verkehr steigt die Bedeutung unserer Sprache mächtig. Gewerbe und Ausfuhrhandel Deutschlands haben sich seit 1871 ausserordentlich entwickelt, und damit ist auch der Wert der deutschen Sprache gestiegen, denn die Welt wird heute vom Verkehr beherrscht. Das Deutsche Reich steht jetzt im Welthandel an zweiter Stelle, unmittelbar hinter England und noch vor den so gewaltigen und tätigen Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Entsprechend hat sich auch die deutsche Handelsflotte vermehrt; ebenso wird auf die Stärkung der Seemacht hingearbeitet. Neben dem Deutschen Reich kommen im Welthandel für die deutsche Sprache in Betracht: das zum grossen Teil deutschsprachige Österreich und die Schweiz, dann auch teilweise Nordamerika. Ausser im Verkehr zwischen den vorwiegend deutschsprachigen Ländern dient Deutsch als Vermittlungssprache namentlich im Aussenhandel Ungarns, Russlands, Hollands und ganz Skandinaviens; in Belgien, in Rumänien, auf der Balkanhalbinsel und in Kleinasien macht es grosse Fortschritte. Eine Menge über die ganze Erde zerstreuter reichsdeutscher, deutschschweizerischer und anderer Handelshäuser gebraucht vielfach ebenfalls Deutsch als eine der wichtigsten Geschäftssprachen. Als im Jahre 1905 die von allen Ecken und Enden der Welt herbeigeströmten Juden, ein Handelsvolk ersten Ranges, ihren Zionistenkongress in Basel abhielten, erwählten sie Deutsch zur Verhandlungssprache. Das „Schweizerische Kaufmännische Zentralblatt“, das die vielen offenen Plätze veröffentlicht, die das Stellenvermittlungsamt des Kaufmännischen Vereins im In- und Ausland zu besetzen hat, bezeichnet die Kenntnis der deutschen Sprache fast stets als eine Hauptbedingung für die Bewerber.

Auch in der Wissenschaft hat deutsche Gelehrsamkeit unserer Muttersprache eine machtvolle Stellung verschafft, wohl die erste unter den lebenden Sprachen überhaupt; es gibt ja kaum ein wichtigeres Werk mehr, das nicht entweder gleich deutsch erschiene oder doch sofort ins Deutsche übersetzt würde. Der fremde Gelehrte, der Deutsch versteht, überschaut demnach mit dieser Sprache alle wichtigeren Vorgänge in seinem Fache. Russische Gelehrte haben schon vorgeschlagen, dass man Deutsch als Weltsprache für die Chemie bestimme.

Dem Buche „Der deutsche Buchhandel und seine Abnehmer“ von Dr. Theodor Petermann in Dresden entnehme ich auch sehr wertvolle vergleichende Angaben über den Weltbuchhandel. Darnach steht das Deutsche Reich, von Österreich und der Schweiz ganz abgesehen, im Wert der Ein- und Ausfuhr weit vor Frankreich, England und den Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika. Mit der Anzahl der Verlagswerke verhält es sich ähnlich. Es erschienen z. B. im Jahre 1901: 25,331 deutsche, aber nur 10,133 französische und zusammen 13,184 englische und nordamerikanische Werke. Zählt man bloss die Bücher der sog. Fakultätswissenschaften (Theologie, Staats- und Rechtswissenschaft, Heilkunde), so weist Deutsch 6240, Französisch 3092 und Englisch (England und Nordamerika zusammen 1979 Werke auf. Daraus geht klar hervor, dass Deutschland zur Zeit der Mittelpunkt des Weltbuchhandels ist und dass auf der Welt am meisten deutsche Bücher gedruckt und daher wohl auch gelesen werden.

In richtiger Würdigung dieser Umstände hat denn auch ein grosser Teil der ausländischen höheren Schulen Deutsch als Pflichtfach eingeführt; mancherorts steht es als Fremdsprache an erster Stelle, noch vor Englisch und Französisch. Namentlich die Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, Chile, Argentinien, Japan und Frankreich schenken heutzutage — wenn auch nicht stets aus Liebe — unserer Sprache grosse Aufmerksamkeit, von den germanischen Staaten Holland, Dänemark, Schweden und Norwegen gar nicht zu sprechen. Da wird an Hochschulen oft ohne weiteres deutsch gelesen. Der Däne schreibt dem Serben, der Russe dem Holländer, der Madjare dem Amerikaner in der Regel deutsch. Im russisch-japanischen Kriege konnten sich die Berichter auch der französischen Zeitungen mit den japanischen Offizieren fast nur auf englisch oder deutsch verständigen. Es darf daher ohne Überhebung behauptet werden: Deutsch ist eine Weltsprache.

Neujahsläuten.

Wenn wiederum der Monde Lauf vollbracht,
Und wieder hallt aus erznen Glockenmunde
Der tausendstimm'ge Sang der Mitternacht:

Ein Abschiedsgruss so mancher Freudenstunde,
Ein Lebewohl dem ausgeklungenen Jahr,
Das manches Glück gebracht — und manche Wunde . .

IŪLIA

I

IŪLIA puella parva est. Prope ōram maritimam habitat. Britannia est Iūliae patria. Puellae Britannicae ōram maritimam amant. Nautās quoque amant puellae Britannicae. Iūlia est fīlia agricolae et casam parvam habitat. Sed Iūlia ōram maritimam et nautās amat. Nautae quoque Iūliam amant. Saepe prope ōram maritimam Iūlia ambulat. Nautārum fīliae cum Iūliā ambulant, et prope ōram maritimam saltant. Multae rosae sunt prope Iūliae casam. Rosīs aquam dat Iūlia. Saepe Iūlia rosās nautīs dat. Agricola Iūliam nōn culpāt sed laudat, quod rosās pulchrās nautīs dat. Rubrae et albae sunt rosae. Saepe Iūlia ad nautārum casās rosās pulchrās portat. Nautae puellam parvam laudant.

II

Ad Iūliae casam pīrāta vēnit. Rubra est pīrātae tunica, splendidae sunt galea et hasta. Iūlia prope casae portam stat et pīrātam spectat; pīrātae hastam et galeam et tunicam rubram amat et laudat. Pīrāta quoque Iūliam et casam et rosās laudat. “O Iūlia,” inquit, “pulchra es puella et pulchrae sunt rosae tuae. Nāvicula mea pulchra est. Alta est prōra nāviculae meae. In extrēmā nāviculā sto et nāviculam guberno. Alba est nāvicula mea; nunc prope ōram maritimam stat.” Tum Iūlia cum pīrātā ad ōram maritimam ambulat et nāviculam albam spectat. Iūlia et pīrāta prōram nāviculae multīs rosīs ornant. Subito pīrāta puellam in nāviculam iactat. Multae sunt lacrimae puellae, sed frustrā—pīrāta in extrēmā nāviculā stat et nāviculam gubernat.

III

Agricola ad casam vēnit. Fīlia parva nōn est in casā. Tum agricola, “Iūlia,” exclāmat, “fīlia mea, ubi es?” Iterum Iūliam vocat, sed frustrā—nulla est puella. Cēna nōn est in mēnsā parāta, nec rosae in mēnsā sunt. Tum ad ōram maritimam properat et procul nāviculam

albam spectat. Ad nautārum casās properat. Nautārum filiae perterritae, “Cum pīrātīs,” inquiunt, “est Iūlia tua.” Magna est ira agricolae. Galeam et hastam raptat. Nautae nāviculam suam agricolae dant. Nautae quoque galeās et hastās raptant, et cum agricolā ad pīrātārum nāviculam properant. Tum agricola pīrātās vocat ; “Ubi,” inquit, “est fīlia mea ? ” Pīrātae, “Fīlia tua,” inquiunt, “in nāviculā nostrā est.” Tum agricola pecūniam multam pīrātīs dat. Pīrātae Iūliam ad agricolae nāviculam portant.

IV

Laeta est Iūlia quod iterum casam parvam cum agricolā habitat. Sed Iūlia puella duodecim annōrum iam est. Itaque agricola filiae suae tabulās dat. Pecūniam quoque lūdī magistrō dat. Cotīdiē puella ad lūdum per agrōs ambulat. Multī iuvencī in agrīs sunt, sed impavida est puella. Tabulās ad lūdum Iūlia portat. In tabulīs litterae multae sunt. Lūdī magister Iūliam laudat quod litterās bene cotīdiē recitat. In lūdō multī puerī, multae puellae cum Iūliā sunt. Magister lūdum bene gubernat. Industriīs puerīs magister librōs pulchrōs dat ; pigrōs malōsque puerōs nōn laudat sed culpat. Magna est ira magistrī

quod puerī pigri litterās nōn bene recitant. Itaque puerī pigri in angulīs stant. Multae sunt lacrimae puerōrum malōrum. Itaque puerī industrii sunt et litterās bene recitant. Iūlia prandium ad lūdum cotīdiē portat, quod longa est via. In agrīs prandium est Iūliae grātum.

Multās fābulās puerīs et puellīs magister benignus in lūdō narrat; nunc dē Britannīā, nunc dē longinquīs terrīs fābulās narrat. Grātae puerīs et puellīs sunt fābulae. Nunc igitur in librō nōn solum Iūliae sed multis etiam pueris et puellis fābulās narro.

ĪTALIA

V

CAERULEUM est Ītalīae caelum. Ītalī caelum caeruleum amant. Britannis quoque caelum caeruleum grātum est, sed nōn saepe Britannīae caelum caeruleum est. Ītalīae agricolae olīvās et vīneās laudant, iuvencīs albīs agrōs arant. Placidī sunt oculī iuvencōrum. Placidī et pulchrī sunt iuvencī. Ītalīae agricolīs grātī sunt iuvencī. Britannicī agricolae nōn iuvencīs sed equīs agrōs arant. Validī et pulchrī sunt equī magnī. In Ītaliā clīvī multī sunt. Ītalī in clīvīs parvīs oppida aedificant. Oppidānī oppida in clīvīs habitant. In campō vīneae et olīvae sunt—in clīvīs oppida. Per campōs viae Rōmānae sunt. Longae et rectae sunt viae Rōmānae. Oppidānī olīvās et ūvās, agricolae pecūniam dēsiderant. Itaque oppidānī pecūniam agricolīs dant, et per viās Rōmānās agricolae olīvās et ūvās ad oppida in plaustrīs portant.

RŌMA

VI

ŌLIM Rōmānī oppidum parvum habitābant. Nunc magna et splendida est Rōma ; magnae et lātae sunt oppidī viae. In angulīs viārum rosae sunt ; Rōmānī templīs et monumentīs viās ornant. Ōlim in Forō Rōmānō templa multa et splendida erant. Cotīdiē virī Rōmānī in Forō ambulābant. Albae erant togae virōrum, sed rubrae et caeruleae et croceae erant pallae fēminārum. Arae quoque in Forō erant. In ārīs Rōmānī victimās multās Deīs Rōmānīs mactābant. Nōn iam templa sunt in Forō Rōmānō. Nōn iam mactant Rōmānī victimās in ārīs. Sed etiam nunc pulchrum est Forum Rōmānum. Multae sunt ruīnae ; rosae multae inter ruīnās sunt. Inter ruīnās et rosās lacertae parvae properant. Pulchrae et iūcundae sunt lacertae. Cicādae quoque undique cantant. Lacertīs et cicādīs grātum est caelum caeruleum.

CERĒS ET PERSEPHONĒ

*That fair field
Of Enna, where Proserpin gathering flowers,
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
Was gathered—which cost Ceres all that pain
To seek her through the world.*

MILTON.

VII

NUNC ūnum Deum adōrant et Ītalī et Britanni. Sed ōlim Rōmānī multōs deōs, multās deās, adōrābant. Dē deīs Rōmānīs fābulās narrābo. Cerēs erat dea frūmentī ; in agrīs frūmentum, in prātīs herbam cūrābat. Flāvum est frūmentum ; flāvī erant Deae capillī. Caerulea erat Deae palla. Persephonē erat filia Deae. Cerēs filiam cāram vehementer amābat. In insulā Siciliā Cerēs cum filia habitābat. Ōlim Persephonē in prātīs errābat. Cum puellā aliae puellae errābant, nam locus herbōsus fuit grātus puellīs laetīs. In prātō herbōsō puellae saltābant et cantābant. Multae rosae, multa līlia, in prātīs erant. Līlia alba

puellās dēlectābant. Sed Plūto, patruus puellae, Deae fīliam procul spectāvit et statim puellam vehementer amāvit. Subitō equōs caeruleōs incitāvit et per prāta properāvit, et puellam perterritam raptāvit. Tum Persephonē, “ O Cerēs,” exclāmat, “ ubi es ? Patruus meus fīliam tuam ad Inferōs portat.”

VIII

Cerēs nōn in Siciliā erat, sed iam ad insulam properāvit. Nusquam erat Persephonē. Tum Dea, irāta et perterrita, passis capillīs per terrās errābat. Per clīvōs altōs, per campōs lātōs, per silvās et agrōs, per terrās et caelum fīliam vocābat. Frustrā agricolās, frustrā lūnam et stellās rogābat : “ Ubi est fīlia mea ? ” Sed neque agricolae neque lūna neque stellae puellam Deae monstrāvērunt. Nōn iam Deae miserae grātum erat frūmentum ; nōn iam herba erat in prātīs, neque ūvae purpureae in vīneīs, neque pōma in agrīs, quod Dea irāta neque herbam neque vīneās neque pōma cūrābat. Frustrā iuvencī albī agrōs arābant. Nōn iam cibum in plaustrīs magnīs ad oppida portābant.

IX

Tandem Cerēs prope parvam agricolae casam in saxō gelidō sedēbat. Dea maesta diū lacrimābat.

Tum ē casā puella parva ad Deam vēnit. Puellae oculī plēnī erant lacrimārum. “Puerum parvum,” inquit, “habēmus. In cūnīs aeger iacet. Lacrimāmus, quod aeger est puer.” Tum Cerēs lacrimās suās tenuit, et cum puellā ad casam properāvit. Ibi Metanīra filium aegrum in gremiō tenēbat. Fīlius Metanīrae Triptolemus erat. Lacrimābant et agricola et Metanīra et puella parva, quod nōn valēbat puer. Tum Cerēs puerō osculum dedit, et ecce ! statim valuit puer. Mīrum et dīvinum est osculum Deae. Laetī erant et agricola et Metanīra et puella. Iam laetus et validus puer in cūnīs dormitābat. Tum Cerēs Triptolemum in gremiō suō tenuit. Dea cum tōtā familiā cēnam habuit ; in mensā erant ūvae purpureae et pōma iūcunda. Adhūc ignōta erant Italīs Graecisque et vīnum et frūmentum. Deae tamen flāvae grāta erat rustica cēna. Post cēnam in agricolae casā Dea manēbat et cotīdiē Triptolemum cūrābat.

X

Iam lūna et stellae in caelō fulgēbant. Umbrae terrās et pontum profundum cēlābant. Per terrās virī et fēminae animōs somnō laxābant. Sed somnus Metanīram non tenēbat ; furtim Deam cum puerō spectābat. Cerēs prope puerī cūnās

stābat. Verba mīra et dīvīna cantābat. Tum puerum in gremiō tenuit, et ad focum ambulāvit. Ecce ! Triptolemus in focō inter flammās iacēbat ; sed laetus erat puer ; neque focum neque flammās timuit. Sed Metanīra perterrita, “ O fili mī,” exclāmāvit, et ad focum properāvit. Tum Dea irāta puerum ē flammīs raptāvit et humī iactāvit, et Metanīrae, “ O fēmina,” inquit, “ stulta et scelerāta fuistī. Nōn deus erit Triptolemus, quod stultae fēminae est fīlius. Sed in deae gremiō iacuit ; itaque vir magnus erit. Et ego et Persephonē, fīlia mea, Triptolemum docēbimus et cūrābimus. Agricolārum magister erit, nam frūmentum et vīnum agricolīs monstrābit.”

XI

Tum Cerēs ex agricolae casā ambulāvit. Sed flēvērunt familia et flēvit Triptolemus, quod nōn iam in Deae gremiō dormitābat. Māne agricola virōs et fēminās locī convocāvit, et Deae dicta et facta narrāvit. Deinde virī et fēminae saxa multa apportāvērunt et templum magnum aedificāvērunt. In templī ārīs victimās mactāvērunt, et Deam adōrāvērunt. Grāta erant Deae dōna populī, et Cerēs templum diū habitābat. Intereā in ārīs aliōrum deōrum neque pōma neque ūvae neque

rosae iacēbant. Nōn iam herba in prātīs, nōn iam pōma in agrīs flōrēbant, quod adhūc Cerēs propter fīliam flēbat. Itaque Iuppiter Deae, “Plūto,” inquit, “fīliam tuam habet. Persephonē rēgīna Inferōrum est. Sed Mecurius ad regnum Inferōrum



THE DEPARTURE OF TRIPTOLEMUS.

When Triptolemus grew up, Ceres and Persephone sent him through the world in a magic car to teach the arts of agriculture. He holds ears of corn and a cup for wine. It is like the cup held by Croesus. The goddesses hold torches ; these were used in their worship.

properābit, et puellam ad templum tuum celeriter apportābit.” Deinde Mercurius ad Inferōs properāvit. Persephonē cum virō suō in lectō sedēbat. Misera erat puella, quod adhūc Deam cāram dēsīderābat. Sed Mercurium vidēbat et laeta fuit. “Iterum,” inquit, “Deam cāram vidēbo, iterum Cerēs fīliam suam habēbit.” Tum Plūto verbis

benignis puellam oravit : “ O Persephonē, memoriae tuae gratus semper erit Plūto ; iterum rēgina Inferōrum eris. Nunc caeruleum est caelum, iūcunda sunt prāta, sed mox gelidum erit caelum, gelidī erunt et ventī et agrī. Tum iterum virum tuum et regnum Inferōrum dēsiderābis. Valē, Ō cāra rēgina.”

XII

Tum Persephonē cum Mercuriō ē regnō Inferōrum properāvit. Mercurius equōs validōs incitāvit, et equī per clīvōs altōs, per campōs lātōs libenter properāvērunt. Tandem Persephonē templum Deae flāvae vidēbat. Puella laeta verbis laetis Deam vocāvit. Cerēs magnō gaudiō ē templō ēvolāvit, et filiae cārae oscula multa dābat. Subitō per terrās herba in prātīs, ūvae in vineis undique flōrēbant, quod nōn iam flēbant Cerēs et Persephonē. Cēterī quoque deī laetī erant, quod agricolae ad templa dōna multa apportābant et in ārīs victimās mactābant.

RŌMULUS ET SABĪNAE

XIII

RŌMULUS erat Martis fīlius. Mars erat deus belli et armōrum. Mīlitēs Rŏmānī Martem adōrābant et in Martis ārīs victimās mactābant. Rŏmulus igitur mīlitēs et arma vehementer amābat. Urbis Rŏmae prīmus rex erat. Sed virī solum urbem habitābant ; neque uxōrēs neque sorōrēs habēbant. Itaque Rŏmulus tōtum populum convocāvit, et “ O cīvēs,” inquit, “ nullās fēminās habēmus, sed Sabīnī cīvitatē finitimam habitant. Sabīnī fēminās multās et formōsās habent. Sabīnōs igitur cum fēminīs ad lūdōs invitābimus, et virginēs raptābimus.” Rŏmānī igitur Sabīnōs ad lūdōs magnōs invitāvērunt. Pax erat inter Rŏmānōs et Sabīnōs. Itaque Sabīnī ad lūdōs Rŏmānōrum libenter properāvērunt. Nec scūta nec gladiōs nec hastās apportāvērunt. Cum Sabīnīs virginēs multae et formōsae properāvērunt. Sabīni lūdōs Rŏmānōrum spectāvērunt. In mediīs lūdīs Rŏmānī magnā vōce subitō clāmāvērunt, et ecce !

virginēs Sabīnās raptāvērunt et ad casās portāvērunt. Frustrā mātērēs lacrimāvērunt, frustrā virōs in arma incitāvērunt. Rōmānī scūta et gladiōs et hastās habēbant ; Sabīnīs nec scūta nec gladii nec hastae fuērunt.

XIV

Maestī igitur et irātī Sabīnī ad terram Sabīnam properāvērunt. Per tōtam hiemem ibi manēbant et arma dīligerter parābant. Via est longa inter Rōmam et terram Sabīnam. Sed tandem Sabīnī, iam armātī, ante portās urbis Rōmae stābant. “ O Rōmānī,” inquiunt, “ prō filiābus nostrīs, prō sorōribus nostrīs fortiter pugnābimus.” Deinde Sabīnae ē casīs Rōmānōrum passīs capillīs evolāvērunt ; parvulōs portāvērunt et patribus frātribusque monstrāvērunt. Patrēs frātrēsque suōs multīs lacrimīs ōrāvērunt. “ Nunc,” inquiunt, “ in casīs Rōmānīs laetae et placidae habitāmus ; liberōs cārōs habēmus et vehementer amāmus ; et Sabīnōs et Rōmānōs amāmus. Sī Rōmānī cum Sabīnīs pugnābunt, Rōmānī Sabīnōs, Sabīnī Rōmānōs necābunt. Tum Sabīnae nec virōs nec patrēs nec frātrēs habēbunt. O patrēs, valēte ! nōn iam Sabīnae sed Rōmānae semper erimus filiae vestrae.”

MARS RŌMULUM IN CAELUM VOCAT

XV

IN angulō Tiberis Campus Martius iacēbat. In Campō Martiō iuvenēs Rōmānī corpora dīligerter exercēbant. Ita firma et valida habēbant corpora. Post lūdōs in flāvīs Tiberis undīs natābant. Ita Tiberis corpora fessa recreābat.

Hīc forte Rōmulus cīvibus suis iūra dābat; bonōs cīvēs laudābat; malōs cīvēs culpābat. Subito fulminis fragor populum perterrituit; magnī dē caelō imbrēs virōs fēmināsque fugāvērunt. Rōmulus solum serēnus impavidusque manēbat; Martem patrem in caelō vidēbat. Tum Mars filium verbīs benignīs vocāvit: “Satis,” inquit, “in terrīs regnāvisti; nunc in caelō et in stellīs cum patre tuō cēterisque dīs regnābis. Filium meum ad caelum portābo.” Tum equōs mīrōs incitāvit. Rōmulus cum patre ad stellās properāvit.

XVI

Caelum iterum serēnum erat. Iam Rōmānī in Campō Martiō iterum ambulābant, sed rēgem nusquam vidēbant. Mox autem Iūlius, iuvenis Rōmānus, per viam Rōmānam iter ad urbem tenēbat. Subitō ā sinistrā, magnum et serēnum, Rōmulum prope viam vidēbat. Vehementer timuit—capillī in capite horruērunt. Sed Rōmulus verbīs benignīs, “O Iūli,” inquit, “nulla est causa timōris. Nunc Quirītēs nūmen meum adōrābunt et Rōmulum Quirīnum vocābunt. Tempła et ārās aedificābunt, et ad ārās dōna apportābunt. Semper artem bellī et arma cūrābunt, et corpora in armīs dīligenter exercēbunt. Ita Quirīnus Populum Rōmānum servābit.” Itaque Iūlius Rōmulī dicta populō narrāvit, et Quirītes templum rotundum aedificāvērunt. In templō rotundō Quirīnī nūmen adōrābant.

HORĀTIUS PUER

*carmina nōn prius
audīta Mūsārum sacerdōs
virginibus puerisque canto.**

HORACE.

XVII

FĀBULAM dē Horātiō, poētā praeclārō, nunc vōbis narrābo. Apūlia regio est Ītalīae. Multās silvās, multōs et amoenōs campōs habet. In prātīs herbōsis multī gregēs, multa equōrum boumque armenta errant. Hīc ōlim Horātius habitābat, parvulus adhūc et mātērī patrique cārus. Forte servōs, forte patrem mātremque fefellit, et sōlus per prāta amoena errābat. Grātī puerō erant flōrēs et herba et rūra dīvīna. Mox autem puer, lūdō et errōribus fessus, in valle herbōsā iacuit et animum somnō profundō laxāvit. Intereā parentēs sollicitī puerum dīlīgenter quaerēbant. Et parentēs et servī vehementer timēbant. “Lupī

*This is real Latin poetry. It is not necessary to the story. Ask your teacher to read it to you.

saevī,” inquiunt, “et ursī silvās incolunt. Lupus fortasse puerum etiam nunc crūdēliter necat.” Itaque diū et dīligerter puerum quaerēbant.

XVIII

Tandem in caelō columbās albās vidēbant. Columbae per caelum undique volābant et folia ad locum herbōsum portābant. Parentēs ad locum contendērunt et ecce ! Infans in herbā placidus impavidusque dormitābat ; columbae in terrā, in arboribus passim sedēbant ; columbae per caelum volābant, et parvulī corpus foliīs tegēbant. Nec lupī nec ursī infantem necāverant, quia Mūsae poētam etiam infantem semper conservant.

Post multōs annōs Horātius, iam adolescens, Rōmam, magnam urbem, incolēbat. Sed dīvīna rūra et vītā rusticā semper laudābat. Mūsae per multa perīcula poētā conservāvērunt. Horātiū carmina per tōtum orbem terrārum etiam nunc nōta et praeclāra sunt. Vōs quoque Horātiū carmina mox legētis et in memoriae tabulīs scribētis.

BACCHUS ET PĪRĀTAE

*'Twas Bacchus and his kin !
Like to a moving vintage down they came,
Crown'd with green leaves, and faces all on flame ;
All madly dancing through the pleasant valley,
To scare thee, Melancholy !*

KEATS.

XIX

INTER deōs Rōmānōs agricolae nōn solum Cererem sed Bacchum quoque adōrābant et in summō honōre habēbant. Bacchus enim vīnum hominibus dedit et multās artēs docuit. Ad Bacchī ārās agricolae dōna multa, et in prīmīs ūvās vīnumque iūcundum, ferēbant, et ārās flōribus laetīs pampinīsque ornābant. Deus igitur vītēs Ītalicās cūrābat, et ā perīculō dēfendēbat. Formōsus erat Deus, et, quod vītēs amābat, capillōs suōs pampinīs saepe ornābat. Nec Ītalōs Graecōsque solum docēbat, sed ad longinquās terrās nāvigābat, aliūque gentibus vīnum dābat, artēsque rusticās docēbat.

XX

Deus, ubi trans mare Aegaeum quondam nāvigābat, ad insulam parvam nāvem gubernāvit, et errōribus longīs fessus, sē in ōrā maritimā prostrāvit et somnō placidō corpus animumque recreābat. Mox autem pīratae quoque, malī hominēs, nāvem ad insulam impulērunt. Ubi iuvenem formōsum in ōrā vidērunt, tum vērō magnō gaudiō, “Ecce!” inquiunt, “nōn sine praedā ad patriam nostram nāvigābimus. Hominem raptābimus et in nāvem furtim impōnēmus, tum cito cum captīvō ad Āfricam nāvem impellēmus. Āfricae incolae servōs dēsiderant, et pecūniam multam nōbīs dābunt, si nōs iuvenem tam pulchrum trādiderimus.” Tum pīratae, malī ignāvique hominēs, deum raptāvērunt et in nāvem imposuērunt; nec tamen iuvenem fessum ē somnō excitāvērunt.

XXI

Ubi autem Bacchus ē somnō sē excitāvit, et undās caeruleās undique vidit, tum nec irātus nec perterritus, “Nōn ego,” inquit, “stultōs ignāvōsque timeo; mox tamen pīratae nūmen meum vidēbunt et vehementer timēbunt.” Tum ē mediā nāve vītis flōrēbat et in altum ascendēbat. Ē

vīte rāmī, ē rāmīs pampinī flōrēbant, et dē summīs rāmīs ūvae purpureae pendēbant. Nōn iam candida erant vēla, sed lūce purpureā fulgēbant.

Ubi nautae vītem mīram in mediā nāve vidērunt, tum magnō timōre Deum spectāvērunt; capillī in capitibus horruērunt. Subitō ex undīs tigrēs leōnēsque saevī in nāvem ascendērunt et in nautās perterritōs cucurrērunt. Pīratae, terrōris plēnī, ē nāve in mare sē prostrāvērunt. Deinde Iuppiter propter misericordiam hominēs in delphīnās convertit. Intereā Neptūnus vēla purpurea ventīs secundīs implēvit, et sōlus sub vītium umbrā Bacchus ad terrās longinquās nāvigāvit.

HORĀTIUS COCLES

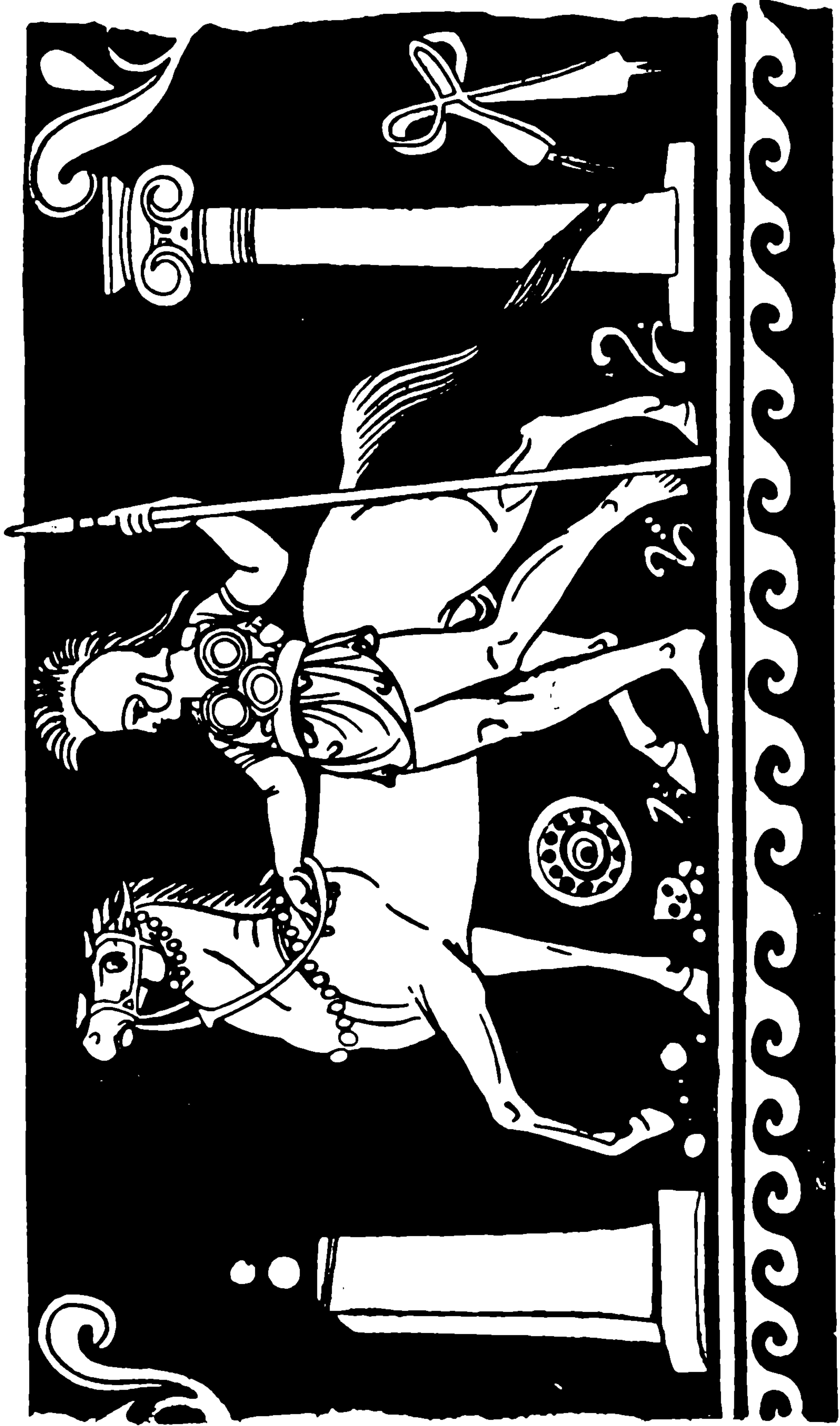
*It stands in the Comitium,
Plain for all folk to see ;
Horatius in his harness,
Halting upon one knee :
And underneath is written,
In letters all of gold,
How valiantly he kept the bridge
In the brave days of old.*

MACAULAY.

XXII

RŌMĀNĪ alterum Horātium memoriā tenēbant et in summō honōre habēbant.

Post Rōmulum sex rēgēs deinceps in urbē regnābant. Sed Tarquinius, ultimus rēgum, superbus et crūdēlis erat. Nec iūra bona populō dābat, nec cīvitatē bene gubernābat. Itaque Rōmānī Tarquinium et Sextum, Tarquiniū filiū, crūdēlem ferōcemque adolescentem, ex urbe expulērunt. “Nōn iam,” inquiunt, “Rōmānīs rēgēs erunt. Cīvēs Rōmānī, nōn rēgēs, urbem cīvitatēque regent.”



ITALIAN WARRIOR.

Intereā Tarquinius ad Porsennam, omnis Etrūriae rēgem, contendit, et omnia narrāvit. Porsenna, “O amīce,” inquit, “nōn ferendae sunt iniūriae tuae, nōn ferendae sunt filiī tuī iniūriae. Multī equitēs, multī peditēs mihi sunt. Equitēs peditēsque meōs omnēs convocābo, et cum multīs militibus tē tuumque filiū ad urbem scelerātam dūcēmus. Iterum in urbe regnābis.” Itaque per tōtam Etrūriam, per clīvōs et agrōs nuntiī contendērunt, et ex omnibus vicīs Etruscōs ad arma convocāvērunt. Splendida erant arma Etruscōrum ; cristae rubrae in galeīs horrēbant ; scūta lūce coruscā fulgēbant. Porsenna cum militibus Rōmam contendit. Per omnēs vicōs agricolae vehementer timēbant. Etruscī frūmentum casāsque incendērunt, arborēs excidērunt, mulierēs liberōsque necāvērunt, multam praedam raptāvērunt.

XXIII

Intereā Porsennae facta Rōmānōs nōn fefellērunt. Virginēs vestālēs prope ignem sacrum deōs ōrābant ; mātṛōnae cum liberīs suis dōna ad templa ferēbant ; senēs victimās in ārīs mactābant ; iuvenēs in Campō Martiō sē ad arma proeliumque parābant, et moenia multō labōre firmābant ; vigilēs in moenibus stābant et campōs clīvōsque spectābant.

Subitō vigilēs corusca Etruscōrum arma procul vidērunt. Mox inter hostēs Porsennam, et Porsennae ā dextrā Sextum, vidērunt. Deinde cīvēs odiī et terrōris plēnī magnā vōce clāmāvērunt et animōs ad proelium firmāvērunt. Sed consulēs timēbant, quod paucī erant Rōmānī, multī et validī hostēs.

XXIV

Hostēs ante urbis mūrōs castra posuērunt. Castra vallō et fossā firmāvērunt. Tum ē castrīs excessērunt et moenia Rōmāna oppugnāvērunt. Fortiter et ferōciter pugnābant Rōmānī, sed Etruscī validī Rōmānōs paene vīcērunt. Iam ē parte urbis Rōmānōs fugāverant; iam omnia trans flūmen vīcerant. Terrōris plēnī consulēs, “Ecce!” inquiunt, “prope pontem sunt! sī pontem tenēbunt, tōtam urbem vincent.” Tum Horātius, vir fortis, “O consulēs,” inquit, “in extrēmō ponte angustus est locus; multī sunt hostēs, sed paucī solum ibi intrābunt. Vōs pontem cito excidētis, ego cum duōbus amīcīs contrā hostēs in angustō locō pugnābo. Ita omnēs pro ārīs templisque Rōmānīs, pro uxōribus liberisque, pro sacris virginibus pugnābimus. Ita urbem Rōmam conservābimus. Quis mēcum in extrēmō ponte stābit et contrā Etruscōs pugnābit?”

Tum Lartius, “Ego,” inquit, “ā dextrā stābo, et pontem tēcum conservābo”; et magnā vōce Herminius, “Ego,” inquit, “ā sinistrā stābo et pontem tēcum conservābo.”

XXV

Trēs igitur Rōmānī in angustō locō stetērunt. Nec Etruscī pugnam dētrectāvērunt. Trēs principēs contrā Rōmānōs prōcēdunt. Superbī et splendidī sunt principēs; gladiīs coruscīs in Horātium et comitēs prōcēdunt. Horātius autem in hostem fulminis modō ruit, et princeps Etruscus magnō fragōre ad terram cecidit. Lartius quoque et Herminius hostēs validīs hastīs vulnerāvērunt et humī prostrāvērunt. Iterum Etruscī milītēs fortēs ferōcēsque in Rōmānōs mīsērunt; iterum Rōmānī Etruscōs necāvērunt. Diū et ācriter pugnābant. Iam multa hostium corpora humī iacēbant. Etruscī timēbant, et Sextum, Tarquiniī filiū, incitāvērunt. Sed Sextus quoque Horātium timēbat et pugnam dētrectāvit, nec in Rōmānōs, tam dīros hostes, prōcessit.

XXVI

Cīvēs Rōmānī intereā pontem summīs vīribus excīdunt. Mox pontem in flūmen prosternent. Tum Lartius et Herminius hastās in hostem iaciunt, et summīs vīribus per pontem in tūtum locum ruunt. Horātius autem adhūc in extrēmō ponte stat, et sōlus in Etruscōs ferōciter pugnat. Rōmānī autem, iam terrōris plēnī, “O Horātī, retrō,” exclāmant, “retrō—nunc tūta est via; mox nullus pons trans flūmen erit, et hostēs tē vincent et necābunt.” Sed magnō fragōre pons in flūmen cecidit, et inter undās spūmōsās omnia ad pontum natābant.

XXVII

Horātius iam in hostibus sōlus manēbat. Sed adhūc impavidus in flūminis rīpā stābat, et Tiberim ōrāvit: “O Tiberīne pater, tē omnēs Rōmānī adōrāmus; tē patrem vocāmus; tū hodiē Rōmānī mīlitis vītā conservābis, et undīs tuīs tūtum portābis.” Dixit, et in spūmōsās Tiberis undās dēsiluit. Multīs vulneribus et onere armōrum fessus, vix in undīs spūmōsīs natāvit, sed Tiberīnus pater tam fortem Rōmānum ad alteram rīpam tulit et tūtum ad cīvēs sollicitōs portāvit. Magna fuit

ira Etruscōrum, magnum gaudium Rōmānōrum. Nōmen igitur Horātiī inter Rōmānōs et per tōtum orbem terrārum semper erat nōtum et praeclārum, quod pro patriā fortiter pugnāverat. Et omnēs Rōmānī Tiberim flūmen semper adōrābant, et ad flūminis rīpās dōna libenter ferēbant, quia omnium Rōmānōrum est pater, et urbem Rōmam fortemque Rōmānum ē ferōcibus Etruscīs conservāvit.

Amātisne Graecās Rōmānāsque fābulās? Sī fābulae vōs dēlectant, vōs verba mea in tabulīs scribite, et magistrō vestrō recitāte. Ita fābulās praeclārās semper memoriā tenēbitis. Post paucōs annōs vōs, iam adolescentēs, multās aliās fābulās legētis.

The Poet praises the country life led by the Romans of an earlier day :

*Hanc ōlim veteres vītam coluēre Sabīni,
hanc Remus et frāter, sīc fortis Etrūria crēvit
scīlicet et rērum facta est pulcherrima Rōma,
septemque ūna sibi mūro circumdedit arces.*

VIRGIL.

ĪPHIGENEIA *

*sanguine plācastis ventos et virgine caesā,
cum primum Īliacas Danaī vēnistis ad ōras :*

VIRGIL.

XXVIII

IN Graeciā frātrēs duo, Agamemnōn et Menelāus nōmine, ōlim habitābant. Graeci frātrēs Atrīdās vocābant, quod Atrei fīlii erant. Agamemnōn omnium Argīvōrum rex erat. Menelāus Lacedaemonios regēbat. Helenē, uxor Menelāi, praeclāra et formōsa rēgīna, cum viro in rēgiā multos annos habitābat. Sed tandem Paris, Trōiānōrum princeps, ad hospitium Menelāi vēnit. Perfidus et ignāvus erat hospes, sed pictis vestīmentis, nitidis capillis fulgēbat. Diū in rēgiā manēbat, et grātus rēgīnae animo erat hospes formōsus. Tandem nocte obscurā Helenam furtim raptāvit et in

* From this point onwards the marking of long syllables in the first and second declensions has in the main been discontinued. The long endings in the third declension will be marked till the end of Chapter XXXV.

nāvem imposuit. Vēla candida ventis secundis dedit, et trans mare ad urbem Trōiam properāvit.

XXIX

Menelāus, ubi hospitis perfidiam vīdit, ad frātre[m] contendit et omnia narrāvit. Agamemnōn irā terribilī exclāmāvit, “Perfidus est Paris; perfidum est tōtum Trōiānōrum genus, sed perfidiae stultitiaeque poenas dābunt. Tōtum exercitum meum ad ōram maritimam convocābo; equitēs peditēsque in nāvēs impōnēmus, et terrā marīque Trōiam oppugnābimus. Ita urbem scelerātam excidēmus et genus perfidum ad Inferos mittēmus. Praedam quoque multam nōs domum reportābimus. Tū quoque Helenam tēcum domum ad rēgiam tuam redūcēs.” Agamemnōn igitur tōtum exercitum ad portum convocāvit. Multi equitēs multi peditēs aderant; principēs quoque omnēs ē tōtā Graeciā eō convēnērunt. Sed venti adversi nāvēs in portū diū retinēbant. Itaque Agamemnōn nuntium ad ōrāculum Delphicum mīsit, et ā Deo responsum petīvit. Triste et terribile responsum dedit Apollo; “Propter iram Diāna nāvēs Graecas in portū retinet, nec ventos secundos dat. Nunquam Graeci ad Asiam nāvigābunt nisi virginis sanguine Deae nūmen plācāverint.”

XXX

Rex, ubi ōrāculi responsum audīvit, diū sēcum lacrimābat. “ Est mihi domi,” inquit, “ fīlia cāra, Īphigeneia nōmine, sēdecim annōrum puella. Sine dubio Diāna Īphigeneiam victimam petit. Dīra et crūdēlis est Dea ; sed nōn sine dīs immortalibus ad urbem Trōiam nāvigābimus, et Helenam ex urbe perfidā domum reportābimus.” Nuntium igitur ad Clytaemnestram, uxōrem suam, mīsīt. “ Ō Rēgīna,” inquit, “ fīliam nostram ad nuptias ornā, et cum fīdis custōdibus ad portum mitte. Achillēs, vir fortis et praeclārus, virginem in māttrimōnium dūcet.” Clytaemnestra, ubi rēgis dicta audīvit, magno gaudio fīliam ad nuptias parāvit ; gemmis pretiōsis, vestīmentis pictis, puellam ornāvit, et tandem cum fīdis custōdibus ad portum mīsīt.

XXXI

Itaque magnā spē Īphigeneia ad castra Graecōrum vēnit. Simul āc rēgem vīdit, tum cito ad patrem cucurrit, et collo cāro bracchia candida dedit. Sed ubi maestum rēgis vultum vīdit, “ Cūr,” inquit, “ mī pater, vultū maesto, capite dēmisso fīliam tuam salūtās ? Nōne libenter fīliam vidēs ? ” Tum Agamemnōn tōtam rem fīliae

narrāvit. Ubi autem Īphigeneia dīrum ōrāculi responsum audīvit, tum vērō gelidus tremor per omnēs puellae artūs cucurrit. Humī sē prostrāvit, et patris genua manūsque prehendit. Multis lacrimis veniam ōrāvit. “Nunquamne,” inquit, “chorus iuvenum domum ad maritum mē dūcent? Nunquamne līberos dulcēs vidēbo et parvulos bracchiis meis tenēbo, sed innupta ad Mānēs descendam? Sed ubi fātum fixum immōtumque sensit, tum vērō animum ad mortem firmāvit et fortem nōbilemque puellam sē praebuit. “Nōn mortem,” inquit, “sed ignāviam recūso. Libenter ad Mānēs descendam; morte meā Graecos mīlitēs et Graeciam patriam conservābo. Nōn innupta, non sine līberis dulcibus ad Inferos descendam. Hādēs mē in mātrimōnium dūcet; mīlitēs Graeci et Graecia patria mihi prō līberis erunt. Ita et Inferi et Superi mē in summo honōre habēbunt, quia libenter prō patriā ē vitā excessero.”

XXXII

Dīxit, et vultū serēno ad āram prōcessit, et vitam cum sanguine fūdit. Ubi Graeci, misericordiae et amōris plēni, virginem fortem vidērunt, ex omnibus mīlitibus nēmo ferē lacrimas retinuit, sed omnēs gemitum profundum dedērunt.

Graeci igitur, simul ac Diānae nūmen virginis sanguine plācāvērunt, vēla candida vento secundo dedērunt, et ad Asiae ōram nāvigāvērunt. Ibi multos annos Trōiam vī et armis frustrā oppugnābant. Tandem, Deōrum Immortālium auxilio, urbem incendērunt et praedam ingentem domum reportāvērunt. Helenam quoque Menelāus Spartam ad rēgiam redūxit.

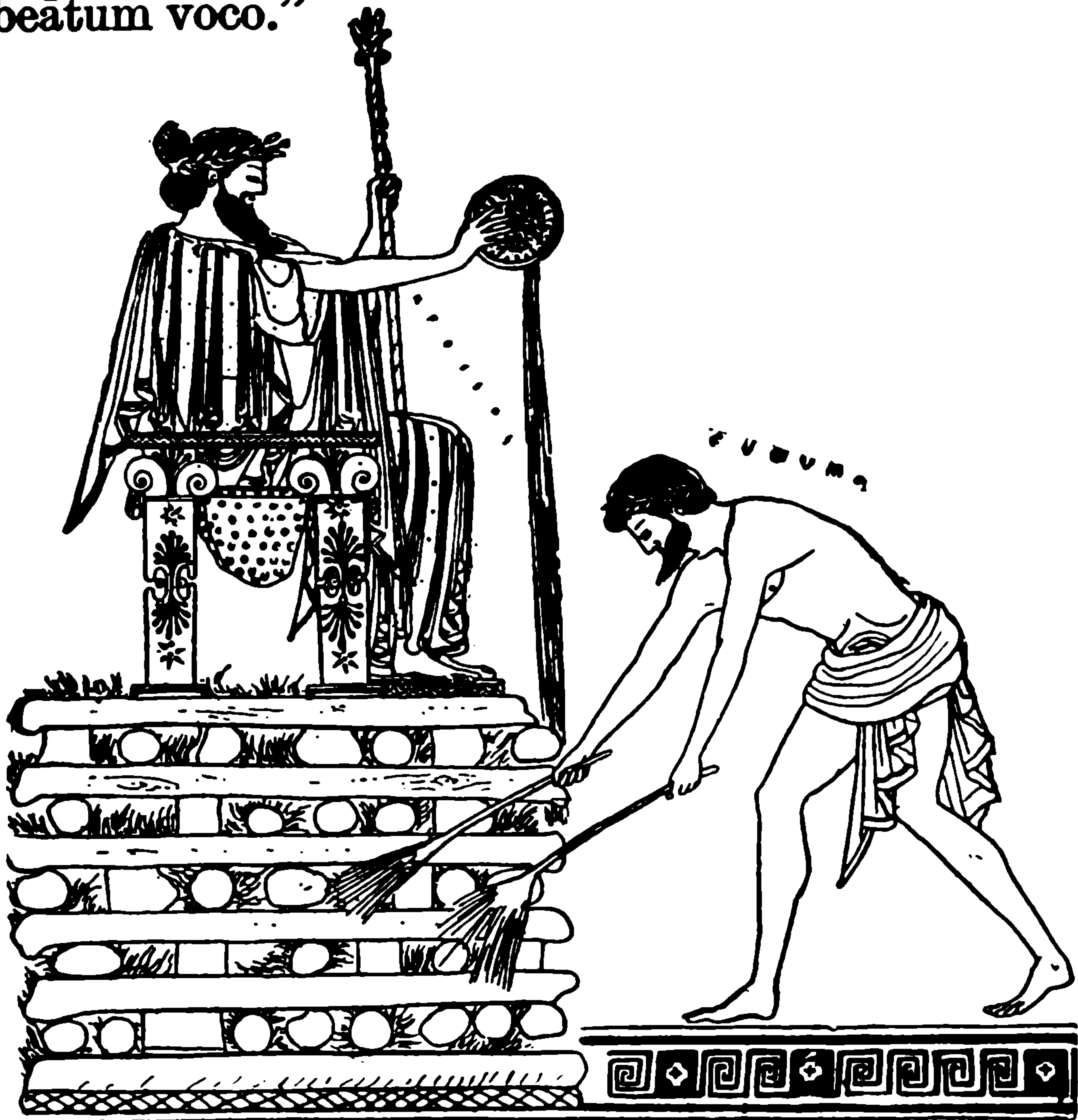
Nōnne nōbilem praeclāramque virginem Īphigeneiam putātis? Īphigeneiam memoriā semper tenēte, nam prō patriā libenter ē vītā excessit. Nōnne alii multi prō patriā ē vītā excessērunt? Multi et Graeci et Rōmāni et Britanni vītam prō patriā libenter dēdidērunt.

CYRUS, CROESUS, SOLON

XXXIII

ŌLIM in Lȳdiā regnābat rex, Croesus nōmine, inter omnēs gentēs propter dīvitias nōtus. Lȳdia Asiae regio erat, Persiae fīnitima. Nec procul, trans mare Aegaeum, Graeci incolēbant. Deos Graecos adōrābat Croesus, et saepe ad ōrāculum Delphicum dōna pretiōsissima mittēbat ; aurum argentumque aliāsque rēs pretiōsissima mittēbat, nam omnium rēgum erat dīvitissimus. Itaque Graeci Croesum amābant, et saepe viātōrēs ad Lȳdiae ōram nāvigābant. Inter viātōrēs forte Solon, vir sapientissimus, ad Croesi hospitium vēnit. Sapientior erat quam omnēs patriae suae cīvēs. Ubi dīvitias Croesi et omnēs rēs pulcherrimas laudāvit, tum Croesus, “ O hospes,” inquit, “ nōne mē omnium hominum beātissimum vocās ? Nōne ego beātior sum quam omnēs patriae tuae cīvēs ? ” Sed Solon, “ O Croese,” respondit, “ Hodiē sine dubio beātus es ; ōlim tamen fortasse cūrae

gravissimae tē vexābunt. Nēminem, adhūc vīvum, beātum voco.”



CROESUS ON THE PYRE.

Croesus is about to be burned to death. He is pouring out his last offering to Apollo.

XXXIV

Post paucos annos Cŷrus, Persārum princeps, cōpias in Mēdōrum agros dūxit, et tōtam regiōnem

celeriter vicit. Itaque et Mēdiae et Persiae, ingentis regni, rex erat. Croesus, ubi cīvēs Cȳri facta nuntiāvērunt, “Sī Cȳrus,” inquit, “adhūc adolescens, tam celeriter Mēdos superāvit, sine dubio ego, rex maximus dīvitissimusque, Cȳrum superābo.” Cōpias igitur cito collēgit et in finitimos agros dūxit. Sed nōn bene rem gessit. Nōn diū rēgis exercitus hostium impetum sustinēbat. Persae Croesi milītēs fugāvērunt. In Lȳdiam contendērunt et omnia loca ferro et ignī vastāvērunt; hominēs necāvērunt; vicos et frūmentum incendērunt. Rex perterritus rēgiam petīvit. Eō intrāvit Cȳrus. Cȳrus, vehementer irātus, “Cūr, O Croese,” rogāvit, “sine causā bellum in agros meos intulistī? Tū igitur stultitiae tuae poenas gravissimas mihi dābis. Servi mei rogum ingentem trabibus validis aedificābunt; tē in rogum impōnent; tum tē rogumque incendēt.”

XXXV

Māne igitur servi rogum ingentem parāvērunt et Croesum eō imposuērunt. Tum Croesus ubi calamitātem suam sensit, tristī vultū gemitum ab imo pectore dedit, et, Solōnis verbōrum memor, “Nōn falsa,” inquit, “Solōn, vir sapiens, dīxit. Ego mē omnium hominum beātissimum tot annos

putābam. Nunc autem nēmo per omnēs gentēs miserior est. Superbiae stultitiaeque poenas do.” Cŷrus, ubi Croesi verba audīvit, et vultum tristem animadvertit, misericordiae plēnus, “Et ego,” inquit, “homo sum. Hodiē beātus sum, sed nōn semper fortasse rēs bene geram. Et ego fortasse veniam ā Dīs Immortālibus ōlim petam. Captīvum igitur vinculis flammisque liberābo.” Sed iam servi faces lūcidas ad trabēs porrexerant; iam flammae rogum paene cingēbant. Croesus autem in summo perīculo manūs ad caelum Deōsque Immortālēs porrexit. Apollo imbrem dē caelo serēno mīsīt, et aquam in rogum effūdit. Ita Cŷrus captīvum liberāvit, et multos annos Croesum cārū amicum habēbat.

MŪSAE ET CICĀDAE

*'Tis Apollo comes leading
His choir, the Nine.
—The leader is fairest,
But all are divine.*

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

XXXVI

INTER montes Graecos vallis iacēbat variis flōribus laeta et omnium rērum fēcundissima. Dē montibus aquae frīgidae dēsiliēbant, et per campos virides fluēbant. Multi greges, multa equōrum boumque armenta in agris clīvisque errābant. Vallis montibus viridibus undique cingēbātur; nulli viātōres eō intrābant, nec hieme, ubi montes nive candidā teguntur, nec vēre, ubi hirundo argūta nīdum sub trabibus aedificat. Itaque incolae dē rēbus externis nihil sciēbant, sed bene beātēque vivēbant, nec cūris sollicitis vexābantur.

Ad incolas in vallem ōlim dē caelo descendērunt Mūsae. Novem sunt Mūsae, poētārum carminumque deae. Ā Mūsis omnes hominum gentes, sed in prīmis poētae, conservantur et docentur.

XXXVII

Mūsae, simul ac in vallem descendērunt, carmina mīra et dīvīna cecinērunt. Argūtae sunt Mūsārum vōces, nec per tōtum orbem terrārum dulcior est sonitus quam cantus Deārum ; nōn tam suāviter aves in summis arboribus canunt, ubi vēre āera cantibus mulcent.

Mīro sonitu dēlectāti sunt incolae. Diū Mūsae canēbant ; diū incolae, cēterārum rērum immemores, stupēbant ; nec ad cibum nec ad quiētem tempus capiēbant. Multos diēs, multas noctes Deae canēbant, et māne, ubi Aurōra croceum Tīthōni lectum relinquit, et sērō, ubi vesper stellas in caelum redūcit. Ita incolae cēnae prandiique immemores, mīrum sonitum audiēbant. Itaque propter carminum dīvīnōrum amōrem indiēs languescēbant.

Tandem Mūsae incolas iam tenuissimos animadvertērunt, et misericordiae plēnae in cicādas virides convertērunt. Cicādae igitur, etiam nunc carminum dīvīnōrum memores, tōtum diem cantant.

RŌMULUS ET REMUS

To Romulus

*“ From sunrise unto sunset
All earth shall hear thy fame :
A glorious city thou shalt build,
And name it by thy name :
And there, unquenched through ages,
Like Vesta’s sacred fire,
Shall live the spirit of thy nurse,
The spirit of thy sire.”*

MACAULAY.

XXXVIII

IN Foro Rōmāno ruīnae sunt templi Vestae rotundi, nec procul Virginum Vestālium domus. Hae virgines omnium Rōmānārum sacerrimae putābantur, quod ignem sacrum in templo rotundo cūrābant. Hunc ignem Aenēas, Rōmānōrum pater, Trōiā dīligentissimē apportāverat. Omnium Virginum Vestālium nōtissima erat Rhēa Silvia, Rōmuli Remīque mātēr. Haec nōn Rōmae sed Albae Longae habitābat, nōndum enim Rōma aedificāta erat. Aenēas, ubi ad Ītaliā vēnit,

paucos annos in hīs regiōnibus habitābat, et tandem ā Dīs Immortālibus ad caelum vocātus est. Deinde Ascanius, Aenēae filius, Albam Longam, urbem parvam, aedificāvit, et ibi multos annos laetus regnābat. Post Ascanii mortem, alii deinceps rēges regnābant. Ex hīs rēgibus Numitor bene benignēque urbem regēbat, et bona iūra cīvibus dābat. Sed Numitōri frāter erat, ferox crūdēlisque vir, Amūlius nōmine. Hic comites cōpiāsque collēgit, et contrā frātrem exercitum dūxit. Diū et ācriter pugnābant frātres, sed Numitōris mīlites hostium impetum nōn sustinēbant, et fugā salūtem petīvērunt. Itaque Numitor ē regno ā frātre expulsus est.

XXXIX

Amūlius igitur urbem iam regēbat. Sed Albae Longae puella erat, Rhēa Silvia nōmine, Numitōris fīlia. Hanc puellam timēbat Amūlius, quod iusti rēgis fīlia erat, et omnes cīves virginem amābant. “Sī huic puellae,” inquit, “filius erit, omnes cīves nōn mē sed puerum iustum rēgem putābunt. Nēmo igitur virginem in mātrimōnium dūcet, sed ignem sacrum cum virginibus sacris per tōtam vītam cūrābit.” Mars autem rēgis verba audīvit et rīsit. “Nōn ita,” inquit, “rex scelerātus

fātum vītābit. Ego Rhēae Silviae marītus ero ;
mox puellae infantes erunt, filii mei ; ubi hī pueri
adolescentes erunt, tum vērō Amūlius fātum suum
sentiet.” Nec falsa Deus praedixit. Mox Rhēa
Silvia geminos, Martis fīlios, in gremio tenēbat.



THE WOLF OF THE CAPITOL.

XL

Amūlio, ubi in rēgiā sedēbat, cīves hanc rem
nuntiāvērunt. Tum vērō rex irā et timōre vehe-

menter commōtus est. Itaque servis perterritis, “Hanc fēminam,” inquit, “ad Tiberis rīpas dūcite et in undas iacite ; perfida mulier perfidiae poenas dābit. Geminos quoque ad flūminis rīpas apportāte, sed pueros nōn ego necābo. Pueros in rīpā relinquite ; lupis fortasse cibum praebēbunt.” Servi igitur Rhēam Silviam ad flūmen dūxērunt et in undas iēcērunt. Sed Tiberīnus pater misericordiā et amōre commōtus est. “Mea uxor,” inquit, “haec puella erit ; semper inter undas meas tūta et laeta mēcum habitābit.” Itaque Rhēa Silvia nōn necāta sed conservāta est. Post multos annos ubi flūminis undae per agros effundēbantur, et frūmentum vīneāsque prosternēbant, tum Rōmāni, “Ecce !” inquiunt, “etiam nunc irātus est Tiberīnus pater, quod nōs tam crūdēliter Rhēam Silviam, flūminis uxōrem, ex urbe expulimus.”

XLI

Gemini intereā prope flūminis rīpam ā servis relictī erant. Mars autem filiōrum nōn immemor erat ; lupam ad geminos mīsīt. Lupa, ubi pueros vīdit, bonam benignamque sē praebuit ; nōn enim pueros necāvit, sed in tūtum locum portāvit ; deinde lac geminis, sicut parvulis suis dābat. Posteā, ubi māiōres erant gemini, nec iam lupae

cūram dēsīderābant, pastōres petīvērunt, et inter pastōres diū vītā rusticā agēbant. Ā pastōribus Rōmulus Remusque vocāti sunt ; nihil autem dē orīgine suā sciēbant.

XLII

Omnes hōs annos Mars fīlios suos dīlīgenter conservābat, et tandem geminis, iam adolescentibus omnia monstrāvit. Tum frātres, propter mātris avīque iniūrias irāti, “ Sine dubio,” inquiunt, “ Amūlius hārum rērum poenas gravissimas dābit.” Pastōres igitur omnēsque agricolas ad arma incitāvērunt, et cum exercitū rustico ad urbis portas contendērunt. Rex quoque cōpias contrā Rōmulum et Remum dūxit, sed rem nōn bene gessit. Superātus et necātus est. Tum adolescentes avum suum petīvērunt, et in regnum redūxērunt. Maximē gaudēbant oppidāni, quod iterum Numitōrem, iustum rēgem, Albae Longae vidēbant.

Posteā Rōmulus urbem sibi aedificāvit, et Rōmam, dē suo nōmine, vocāvit. Rōmāni lupam, quod Rōmulum tam dīlīgenter cūrāverat, semper in summo honōre habēbant. Statuam lupae in Capitōlio posuērunt.

Haec statua in Capitōlio diū stābat, sed tandem

fulmine dēiecta est. Alia tamen postea in Capitōlio posita est. Hanc vōs quoque fortasse ōlim vidēbitis. Nec statuam solum sed lupam vīvam vidēbitis, nam Rōmāni, urbis suae orīginis memores, etiam nunc lupam vīvam in Capitōlio habent.

*vidimus flāvum Tiberim retortis
lītore Etrusco violenter undis
īre dēiectum monumenta rēgis
 templaque Vestae ;
Iliæ dum sē nimium querenti
iaciat ultōrem.*

HORACE.

METTIUS CURTIUS

XLIII

ŌLIM in Foro Rōmāno terra discessit, et hiātus lātus altusque appāruit. Cīves omnes saxa plūrima in hiātum dēiēcērunt; hiātus autem nullo modo explēbātur, sed indiēs crescēbat. Tum cīves perterriti, “Sine dubio,” inquiunt, “Dī Immortāles summam calamitātem Rōmae praedicunt.” Itaque Rōmāni ē Libris Sibyllīnis ōrāculum petivērunt. E Libris Sibyllīnis sacerdōtes responsum mīrum cīvibus nuntiāvērunt. “Nunquam,” inquiunt, “hiātus in Foro Rōmāno explēbitur, nisi eō omnium rērum pretiōsissimam Rōmāni dēiēcērint.” Cīves igitur ad Forum aurum, argentum, gemmas contulērunt, et in hiātum dēiēcērunt. Nihilōmagis autem hiātus explētus est. Tum Mettius Curtius, eques Rōmānus, “Ūna rēs,” exclāmāvit, “Rōmānis est omnibus aliis pretiōsior. Nec aurum nec argentum, sed iuvenes Rōmānos, arma Rōmāna, in summo honōre habē-

mus. Ego iuvenem Rōmānum, arma Rōmāna, Dīs Mānibus dēdico.” Tum armis splendidis ornātus, equum incitāvit et in hiātum dēsiluit. Statim hiātus explētus est, nec postea iterum terra discessit.

RĒGULUS

XLIV

NULLI per tōtum orbem terrārum cīves libentius quam Rōmāni sē patriae dedērunt.

Alteram fābulam vōbīs dē fortī Rōmāno narrābo.

Prīmo Bello Pūnico diū Rōmāni ā Poenis superābantur, quia paucas nāves, nec magnum nāvium ūsum habēbant. Sed tandem Rōmāni nāves optimas aedificāvērunt, et Poenos plūrimis proeliis superāvērunt. Itaque Rēgulum consulem ad Āfricam cum exercitū mīsērunt. Rēgulus exercitum in Āfricam terram exposuit. Prīmo rēs bene gessit ; agros ferro et ignī vastāvit, et magnā spē Carthāginem contendit. Intereā Poeni summis vīribus cōpias colligēbant, et multa mīlia peditum equitumque in Rōmānos dūxērunt. Ācriter pugnābant Rōmāni, sed nōn diū hostium impetum sustinēbant. Perturbāti et fugāti sunt. Pauci salūtem fugā petīvērunt, et ad oppidum amicum

cucurrerunt. Māior pars exercitūs aut necāti aut capti sunt.

XLV

Inter captīvos Rēgulus ipse Carthāginem ductus est. Tum summo gaudio Poeni, “Nunc,” in-
quiunt, “Rōmānos vīcimus ; Rōmāni igitur pācem dēsiderābunt et bonas condiōnes ferent. Tē, Rēgule, Rōman iam mittēmus. Tū lēgāti modō in Senātum intrā—sī verbis tuis animos cīvium tuōrum ad pācem addūxeris, tu vinculis liberāberis, et liber in liberā urbe tuā habitābis. Sed sī Rōmāni nōn ad pācem amīcitiamque adducti erunt, sed malas condiōnes ferent, et Poenos odio irāque petent, tū nōn in urbe tuā manēbis, sed Carthāginem iterum veniēs, et vinculis mortīque crūdēlī tē trādēs.” Rēgulus igitur Poenis fidem dedit, et ad patriam celerrime revertit. Sed ubi Senātum intrāvit, nōn ad pācem amīcitiamque cīves suos addūxit. “Nunc,” inquit, “superāti sunt Rōmāni ; malas condiōnes ferent Poeni. Vōs autem meliōres fortiōrēsque estis hostibus ; sī igitur bellum summis vīribus gerētis, et viros vōs praebēbitis, mox vōs victōres eritis et vestras condiōnes hostibus ferētis. Ego Carthāginem nāvigābo nec fidem violābo. Vōs animos ad bellum firmāte et hostes sub pedibus prosternite.

Ego nec vincula nec mortem recūso, sed vestro amōre mē dignum praebēbo.” Deinde Rēgulus fidem nōn violāvit, sed vultū serēno Rōmā discessit et Carthāginem revertit. Ibi vinculis mortīque sē trādidit.

*atqui sciēbat quae sibi barbarus
tortor parāret ; non aliter tamen
dīmōvit obstantes propinquos
et populum reditūs morantem,
quam sī clientum longa negōtia
diūdicātā līte relinqueret,
tendens Venāfrānos in agros
aut Lacedaemonium Tarentum.*

HORACE.

HECTOR ET ANDROMACHĒ

*He spoke, and stretched his arms to take the child,
But back the child upon his nurse's breast
Shrank crying, frightened at his father's looks,
Fearing the brass and crest of horse's hair
Which waved above the helmet terribly.
Then out that father dear and mother laughed,
And glorious Hector took the helmet off,
And laid it gleaming on the ground, and kissed
His darling child, and danced him in his arm ;
And spoke in prayer to Zeus, and all the gods :
“ Zeu, and ye other gods, oh grant that this
My child, like me, may grow the champion here
As good in strength, and rule with might in Troy.
That men may say, “ The boy is better far
Than was his sire,” when he returns from war,
Bearing a gory harness, having slain
A foeman, and his mother's heart rejoice.”
Thus saying, on the hands of his dear wife
He laid the child ; and she received him back
In fragrant bosom, smiling through her tears.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

XLVI

INTER Trōiānos quī tot annos urbem suam contrā
Graecos dēfendēbant, erat Hector, omnium rēgis

filiōrum fortissimus, et Priamo patri cārissimus. Hic ā cīvibus suis maximē amābātur et in summo honōre habēbātur. Vehementer ā Graecis timēbātur, ubi ex urbis portis ad proelium ruēbat, aut ignibus infestis hostium nāves vastābat. Cotīdiē



HECTOR AND ANDROMACHE.

Trōiāni ad arma ab Hectore incitābantur ; cotīdiē cīvium animi ad fortia facta firmābantur. Saepe cum Hectore ā proelio victōres revertērunt. Andromachē, Hectoris uxor, cum viro filiōlōque in rēgiā habitābat. Nulla ex omnibus Trōiānis mulier magis virum suum amābat, aut viri amōre dignior erat. Ōlim Hector, ad proelium ornātus

ē viā in rēgiam vēnit. Andromachē vultū laeto virum salūtāvit et ancillam vocāvit, quae filiolum in sinū tenēbat. Deinde Hector bracchia ad puerum porrexit. Sed puer, ubi cristam rubram vīdit, quae ex patris galeā horrēbat, perterritus est, nec ad patrem venīre audēbat, sed multis lacrimis in ancillae sinū haerēbat. Tum vērō Hector, vir maximus, filio rīsit, et galeam terribilem humī dēposuit, et bracchia iterum ad filium porrexit. Hic nōn iam perterritus est, sed rīsit, et patris collo bracchia parvula dedit.

XLVII

Sed Andromachē sollicito animo virum hīs verbis culpāvit: “O Hector,” inquit, “tōtam tuam vītam inter hostes et proelia agis; multi sunt hostes, quī tē odio irāque petunt, multi quōrum amīcos ad Inferos mīsisti. E Trōiānis multi iam vulnerāti, multi necāti sunt. Nōn semper tū ipse vulnera infesta vītābis. Tū igitur hodiē intrā moenia manē, et tē tuamque urbem conservā. Nōn enim sine tē Trōiāni urbem contrā Graecos dēfendent.” Cū Hector respondit, “Hī omnes, quī nunc Trōiam dēfendunt, ad mē principem spectant. Propter meam virtūtem custōdes in moenibus stant, mīlites ad proelia infesta animo

fortī excēdere audent. Sī ego proelia dētrectābo, nec fortem mē praebēbo, nōn iam cīvium amōre ero dignus. Trōiāni quoque omnes timidi erunt et mox ab hoste vincentur. Deinde Trōia vastābitur, et vōs ad terram aliēnam in servitūtem dūcēminī. Nōn meum est proelia dētrectāre, sed potius prō patriā cadere.” Dīxit, et oscula fīlio uxōrique dedit. Parvulum ancillae trādīdit, et armis ornātus in viam excessit. Andromachē ex īmo pectore gemitum dedit, et capite dēmisso domum intrāvit; nam cūris sollicitis vexābātur, et omnium rērum maximē viri sui mortem timēbat.

*Torquātus volo parvulus
mātris ē gremio suae
porrigens teneras manūs
dulce rīdeat ad patrem.*

CATULLUS.

EQUUS TRŌIĀNUS

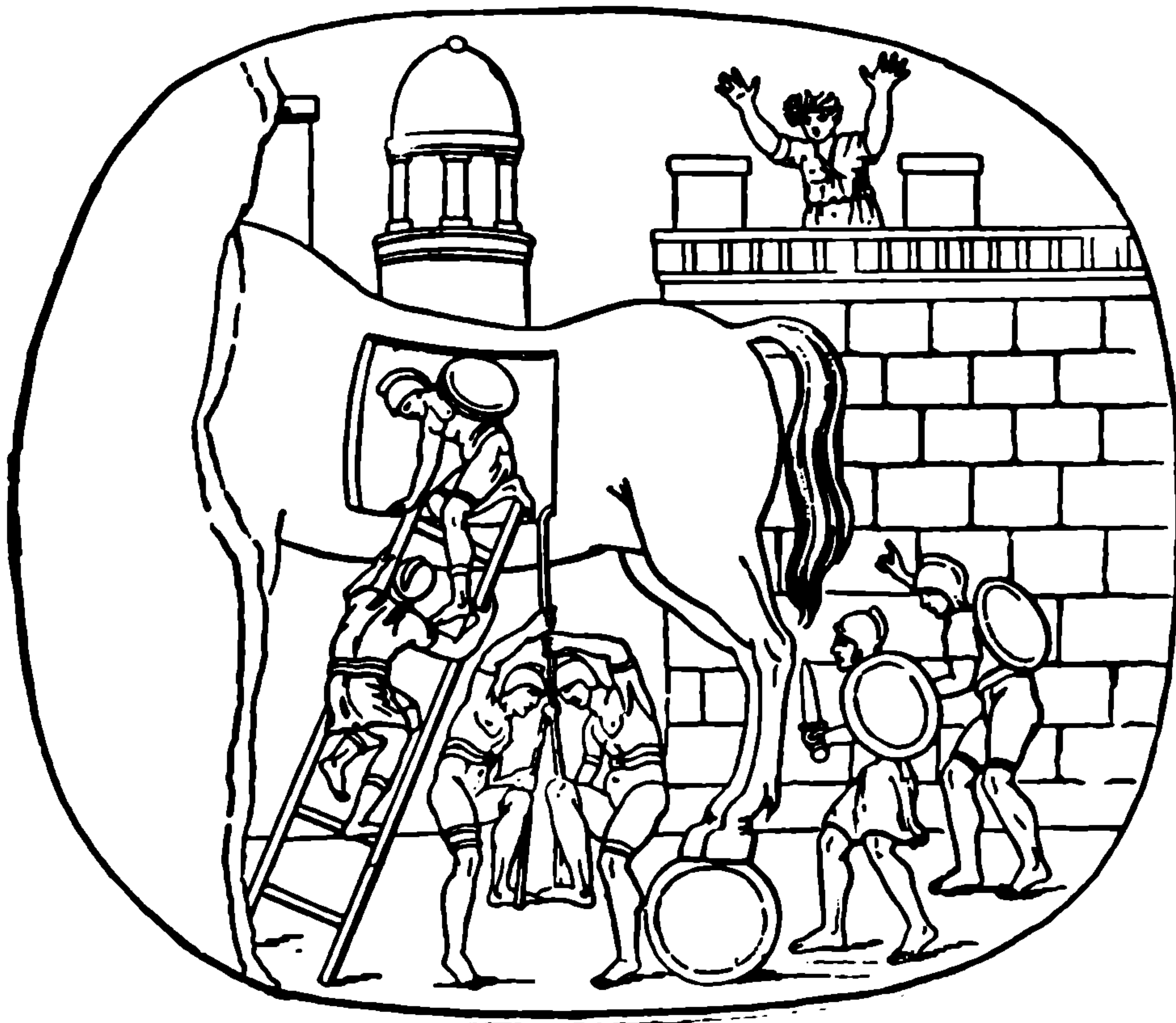
*For well I know, at heart and in my thought,
The day will come when Ilios the holy
Shall lie in heaps, and Priam, and the folk
Of ashen-speared Priam, perish all.*

CHARLES KINGSLEY.

XLVIII

Hōc modo Trōia tandem capta est. Graeci verbis falsis Trōiānos dēcēpērunt. “O Trōiāni,” inquiunt, “in hāc terrā indiēs languescimus. Bello vulneribusque fessi patriam cāram liberōsque dulces dēsīderāmus. Nōn hīc in aliēnā terrā, sed domī inter amīcos vītā relīquā agere constitui-
mus. Iam satis diū bella gessimus; tempus est hinc, Deōrum Immortālium auxilio, discēdere. Prīmum autem Minervae nūmen dōno plācābimus. Tum illa nōs ventis secundis domum redūcet.” Deinde Graeci magno labōre equum ingentem aedificāvērunt, cūius latera trabibus validis tex-
ērunt. Nocte obscurā alii deinceps in cava ēius latera furtim ascendērunt, alii ad nāves proper-

āvērunt et vēla candida ventis dedērunt. Māne dēcepti sunt Trōiāni. “Ecce!” inquiunt, “dōnum illud quō Graeci Minervae nūmen plācāre constituērunt. Domum revertērunt hostes. Nōs



THE WOODEN HORSE.

intrā moenia monstrum illud dūcēmus; tum nōs quoque Dea nūmine secundo servābit.”

Cīves igitur monstrum infestum in urbem traxērunt. Iuvenum chorus per vias id duxērunt; pueri puellaeque innuptae circum equum saltāre et canere gaudēbant et flōribus eum ornāre. “Nunc līberi,” inquiunt, “in līberā urbe habitāmus; nōn iam hostes nōs noctes diēsque vexant.”

XLIX

Sed ubi nox umbris profundis terras tegēbat, Graeci, quī in equo sunt cēlāti, ē cavis lateribus furtim dēsiliēbant, et facem lūcidam comitibus monstrāvērunt. Illī simul āc trans pontum facem vidērunt, nāves rursus ad ōram impulērunt. Nulli per moenia custōdes, nulli in portis vigiles urbem dēfendēbant. Per tōtam urbem cīves animos fessos somno profundo laxābant. Flūminis modō Graeci victōres in urbem miseram ruērunt. Omnia ferro et ignī vastāta sunt. Tempła domūsque humī prostrāta, iuvenes necāti sunt; mulieres ad terram aliēnam in servitūtem ductae.

*fracti bello fātisque repulsi
ductōres Danaūm, tot iam lābentibus annis,
instar montis equum dīvinā Palladis arte
aedificant.*

*equo nē crēdite, Teucri.
quidquid id est, timeo Danaos et dōna ferentes.*

VIRGIL.

ORPHEŪS ET EURYDICĒ

*Orpheus with his lute made trees
And the mountain tops that freeze
Bow themselves when he did sing :
To his music plants and flowers
Ever sprung ; as sun and showers
There had made a lasting spring.*

SHAKESPEARE (?)

L

PER omnes gentes praeclārum est Orphei nōmen, quī omnium poētārum sūavissimē canēbat. Et vōce argūtā et lyrā canēbat, quō sonitū omnia per terras animālia dēlectābantur. Ille lupos ursōsque saevōsque leōnes dulcī cantū mulcēbat ; dulcissimum erat eīs cantum dīvinum audīre. Propter carminum amōrem flūmina inter rīpas immōta stābant, nec iam aquae frīgidae ad pontum fluēbant. Aves, quae in summis arboribus nīdos aedificābant, labōris immemores circum Orpheum volābant. Omnia flōrum genera sub pedibus ēius flōrēbant.

Uxor erat eī Eurydicē nōmine, quam maximē

amābat. Cum eā in prātis nitidis lūdere gaudēbat. Prope Thrāciae ōram poēta uxorque eius bene beātēque vivēbant. Mox tamen Eurydicē, misera



ORPHEUS PLAYING THE LYRE.

Orpheus is wearing Thracian dress, which is more elaborate than Greek, but less so than Persian. The fawn is listening to the music.

puella, morbo tristī languescēbat, et ad Inferos adhūc iuvenis descendit. Diū Orphēūs per tōtam ōram sōlus cum lyrā māne sērōque errābat, et āera cantibus tristibus implēbat; nōn iam agrīs fēcundis, nōn iam laetis iuvenum choris gaudēbat.

LI

Orpheus tandem ad Mānes descendere constituit, et saevum Plūtōnis animum cantū dulcī mulcere. “Fortasse,” inquit, “Plūtō Persephonēque rēgīna vōce lyrāque meā mulcēbuntur, et veniam mihi dabunt; fortasse Eurydicē ad virum eius remittent.” Itaque ad Mānes, in regiōnem tenebrōsam descendit, unde nēmo ad lūcem caelumque unquam ascenderat. Ibi circum poētam volāvērunt tenues umbrae eōrum quī Superos reliquerant. Multae erant umbrae. Mātres senesque, pueri puellaeque innuptae, quōs vulnera infesta morbusque tristis ad Inferos miserant, ad poētam properāvērunt, et carmine mīro dēlectāti sunt. Orpheus per viam tenebrōsam ad rēgiam vēnit, ubi Hādēs cum rēgīnā in lecto sedēbat; tum vērō vōce argūtā lyrāque cecinit, et ad genua rēgīnae sē prostrāvit, et multis lacrimis veniam ōrāvit. Illa lacrimis eius cantūque commōta est, et, “Ūnā condiōne,” inquit, “tibi uxōrique tuae hōc dōnum dabo. Tū ad Superos statim properā; illa post tē ad lūcem ascendet. Sī autem tū oculos ad comitem retrō reverteris, iterum Eurydicē per viam tenebrōsam descendet; iterum circum uxōrem tuam tenebrae fundentur.”

LII

Iam Orpheŭs magnā spē ad Superos ascendēbat ; iam Eurydicē pōst virum ad lūcem properābat, iam ad extrēmas tenebras veniēbat. Orpheŭs, verbōrum rēgīnae immemor, oculos retrō ad puellam revertit. Tum vērō ex īmis Inferis fragor ingens auditus est. Eurydicē, “ O Orpheū,” inquit, “ iterum fāta crūdēlia retrō mē vocant ; per artūs oculōsque meos somnus profundus funditur. Valē, cārissime vir ! iterum in noctem tenebrōsam feror.” Dixit, et iam tenuis umbra ē manibus viri in tenebras fūgit.

*at cantū commōtae Erebi dē sēdibus īmis
umbrae ībant tenues simulācraque lūce carentum,
quam multa in foliis avium sē mīlia condunt,
vesper ubi aut hībernus agit dē montibus imber,
mātres atque viri dēfunctaque corpora vītā
magnanimum hērōum, pueri innuptaeque puellae,
inpositique rogis iuvenes ante ōra parentum.*

VIRGIL.

Haec et alia multa Iūlia ē benigno lūdi magistro audiēbat. Postea, iam adolescens, ad longinquas terras nāvigāvit et ipsa rēs multas mīrāsque vīdit. Vōs quoque fortasse ad Ītaliā Graeciamque ōlim ipsī nāvigābitis, et illa loca oculis vestris vidēbitis, ubi poētae habitābant, dē quibus haec omnia narrāvērunt.

VOCABULARY OF NEW WORDS IN EACH SECTION

I

ad, *prep. gov. acc.*—to, towards.
agricola, -ae, *m.*—farmer.
albus, -a, -um—white.
ambulo, 1—I walk.
amo, 1—I love.
aqua, -ae, *f.*—water.
Britannia, -ae, *f.*—Britain.
Britannicus, -a, -um—British.
casa, -ae, *f.*—cottage.
culpo, 1—I blame.
cum, *prep. gov. abl.*—with.
do, 1, **dedi**, **dātum**—I give.
est—part of “**sum.**”
et—and: **et... et**—both... and.
fīlia, -ae, *f.*—daughter.
habito, 1—I inhabit, live in.
Iūlia, -ae, *f.*—Julia.
laudo, 1—I praise.
multus, -a, -um—much, many.
nauta, -ae, *m.*—sailor
nōn—not.

ōra, -ae, *f.*—shore: **ōra maritima**
—sea shore.
parvus, -a, -um—small, little.
patria, -ae, *f.*—fatherland, coun-
try.
porto, 1—I carry.
prope, *prep. gov. acc.*—near.
puella, -ae, *f.*—girl.
pulcher, -ra, -rum—beautiful.
quod—because.
quoque—also.
rosa, -ae, *f.*—rose.
ruber, -ra, -rum—red.
saepe—often.
salto, 1—I dance.
sed—but.
sunt—part of “**sum.**”

II

altus, -a, -um—high, deep.
es—part of “**sum.**”
extrēmus, -a, -um—extreme,
uttermost.

frustrā—in vain.

galea, -ae, f.—helmet.

guberno, 1—I govern, steer.

hasta, -ae, f.—spear.

iacto, 1—I throw, toss.

in, *prep. gov. acc.*—into, onto.

in, *prep. gov. abl.*—in, on.

inquit—said he.

īacrima, -ae, f.—tear.

meus, -a, -um—my.

nāvicula, -ae, f.—boat.

nunc—now.

orno, 1—I adorn, equip.

pirāta, -ae, m.—pirate.

porta, -ae, f.—door, gate.

prōra, -ae, f.—prow.

specto, 1—I look at, watch.

splendidus, -a, -um—splendid.

sto, 1, **steti**, **stātum**—I stand.

subitō—suddenly.

tum—then.

tunica, -ae, f.—tunic.

tuus, -a, -um—thy, your (*singular*).

vēnit—(he) comes.

III

cēna, -ae, f.—supper.

exclāmo, 1—I exclaim.

inquiunt—said they.

īra, -ae, f.—anger.

iterum—again.

magnus, -a, -um—great.

mensa, -ae, f.—table.

nec—and not, nor.

noster, -ra, -rum—our.

nullus, -a, -um—no.

parātus, -a, -um—ready.

pecūnia, -ae, f.—money.

perterritus, -a, -um—frightened.

procul—far.

propero, 1—I hasten.

rapto, 1—I snatch, seize.

suus, -a, -um—his, etc. (*reflexive adjective*).

ubi—where, when.

voco, 1—I call.

IV

ager, -ri, m.—field, land.

angulus, -i, m.—corner.

annus, -i, m.—year.

bene—well.

benignus, -a, um—kind.

cotidiē—every day.

dē, *prep. gov. abl.*—down from, concerning.

duodecim—twelve.

etiam—even, also.

fābula, -ae, f.—story.

grātus, -a, -um—pleasant, welcome.

iam—now, already : **nōn iam**—no longer.

igitur—therefore.

impavidus, -a, -um—fearless.

industrius, -a, -um—industrious,

itaque—and so.

iuuencus, -i, *m.*—bullock.

laetus, -a, -um—happy.

liber, -ri, *m.*—book.

littera, -ae, *f.*—letter.

longinquus, -a, -um—distant.

longus, -a, -um—long.

lūdus, -i, *m.*—play, school.

magister, -ri, *m.*—teacher, master.

malus, -a, -um—bad.

narro, *l.*—I narrate, tell.

per, *prep. gov. acc.*—through, among.

piger, -ra, -rum—lazy.

prandium, -i, *n.*—lunch, dinner.

puer, -i, *m.*—boy.

-que—and.

recito, *l.*—I read aloud, recite.

solum—only.

tabula, -ae, *f.*—tablet.

terra, -ae, *f.*—earth, land.

via, -ae, *f.*—road, way, journey.

V

aedifico, *l.*—I build.

aro, *l.*—I plough.

Britannus, -i, *m.*—a Briton.

caelum, -i, *n.*—sky.

caeruleus, -a, -um—blue.

campus, -i, *m.*—plain.

clivus, -i, *m.*—hill.

dēsidero, *l.*—I miss, want.

equus, -i, *m.*—horse.

Italia, -ae, *f.*—Italy.

Italus, -i, *m.*—an Italian.

oculus, -i, *m.*—eye.

oliva, -ae, *f.*—olive.

oppidānus, -i, *m.*—a townsman.

oppidum, -i, *n.*—town.

placidus, -a, -um—calm.

plaustrum, -i, *n.*—waggon.

rectus, -a, -um—straight, right.

Rōmānus, -a, -um—Roman.

ūva, -ae, *f.*—grape.

validus, -a, -um—strong.

vinea, -ae, *f.*—vineyard.

VI

āra, -ae, *f.*—altar.

canto, *l.*—I sing.

cicāda, -ae, *f.*—grasshopper.

croceus, -a, -um—yellow.

deus, -i, *m.*—god.

fēmina, -ae, *f.*—woman.

forum, -i, *n.*—forum, market-place.

inter, *prep. gov. acc.*—between, among.

iūcundus, -a, -um—pleasant.

lacerta, -ae, *f.*—lizard.

lātus, -a, -um—wide, broad.

macto, *l.*—I offer up, slay.

monumentum, -i, *n.*—monument.

nōn iam—no longer.

olim—one day, once upon a time.

palla, -ae, *f.*—cloak.
Rōma, -ae, *f.*—Rome.
Rōmānus, -i, *m.*—a Roman.
ruīna, -ae, *f.*—ruin.
templum, -i, *n.*—temple.
toga, -ae, *f.*—toga, the dress of the Roman men.
undique—on every side, from all sides.
victima, -ae, *f.*—victim.
vir, -i, *m.*—man, hero, husband.

VII

adōro, 1—I worship.
alius, -a, -ud—another.
capillus, -i, *m.*—hair.
cārus, -a, -um—dear.
Cerēs, Cereris, *f.*—Ceres, goddess of the corn.
cūro, 1—I take care of.
dea, -ae, *f.*—goddess.
dēlecto, 1—I delight.
erro, 1—I wander.
flāvus, -a, -um—yellow, yellow-haired.
frūmentum, -i, *n.*—corn.
herba, -ae, *f.*—grass.
herbōsus, -a, -um—grassy.
incito, 1—I urge on.
Inferī, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—The Lower World.
insula, -ae, *f.*—island.
līlium, -i, *n.*—lily.
locus, -i, *m.*—place : *pl.*—loca.

nam—for.

patruus, -i, *m.*—uncle.

Persephonē, -ēs, *f.*—Persephone, daughter of Ceres.

Plūto, -ōnis, *m.*—Pluto, king of the Underworld.

prātum, -i, *n.*—meadow.

Sicilia, -ae, *f.*—Sicily.

statim—at once.

ūnus, -a, -um—one.

vehementer—exceedingly, very much.

VIII

cibus, -i, *m.*—food.

irātus, -a, -um—angry.

lūna, -ae, *f.*—moon.

miser, -era, -erum—unhappy.

monstro, 1—I show.

neque—and not, nor.

nusquam—nowhere.

passus, -a, -um—spread out, dishevelled.

pōmum, -i, *n.*—fruit, apple.

purpureus, -a, -um—purple.

rogo, 1—I ask.

silva, -ae, *f.*—wood, forest.

stella, -ae, *f.*—star.

IX

adhūc—still, yet.

aeger, -ra, -rum—sick.

cūnae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—cradle.

diū—for a long time.

divinus, -a, -um—divine.

dormito, 1—I sleep.

ē, ex, prep. gov. abl.—out of, from.

ecce—behold.

gelidus, -a, -um—cold.

Graecus, -i, m.—a Greek.

gremium, -i, n.—lap.

habeo, 2—I have, hold.

iaceo, 2—I lie.

ibi—there.

ignōtus, -a, -um—unknown.

lacrimo, 1—I weep.

maestus, -a, -um—sad.

maneo, 2, mansi, mansum—I remain.

Metanira, -ae, f.—Metanira, mother of Triptolemus.

mirus, -a, -um—wonderful.

osculum, -i, n.—kiss.

plēnus, -a, -um—full.

post, prep. gov. acc.—after.

rusticus, -a, -um—rustic, belonging to the country.

saxum, -i, n.—rock, stone.

sedeo, 2, sēdi, sessum—I sit.

tamen—however.

tandem—at last.

teneo, 2, tenui, tentum—I hold.

tōtus, -a, -um—whole.

Triptolemus, -i, m.—Triptolemus, the inventor of agriculture.

valeo, 2, -ui—I am well.

vēnit—(he) came.

vinum, -i, n.—wine.

X

animus, -i, m.—mind.

cēlo, 1—I conceal.

doceo, 2, docui, doctum—I teach.

flamma, -ae, f.—flame.

focus, -i, m.—hearth.

fulgeo, 2, fulsi—I shine.

furtim—secretly, stealthily.

laxo, 1—I relax, loosen.

pontus, -i, m.—sea.

profundus, -a, -um—deep.

scelerātus, -a, -um—wicked.

somnus, -i, m.—sleep.

stultus, -a, -um—foolish.

timeo, 2, -ui—I fear.

umbra, -ae, f.—shade, shadow.

verbum, -i, n.—word.

XI

apporto, 1—I bring, take.

celeriter—quickly.

convoco, 1—I call together.

deinde—then, next.

dictum, -i, n.—a saying.

dōnum, -i, n.—gift.

factum, -i, n.—deed.

familia, -ae, f.—household.

fleo, 2, flēvi, flētum—I weep.

flōreo, 2—I flourish, flower.

interea—meanwhile.

Iuppiter, Iovis, *m.*—Jupiter, king of the gods.

lectus, -i, *m.*—bed, couch.

māne—in the morning.

memoria, -ae, *f.*—memory.

Mercurius, -i, *m.*—Mercury, messenger of the gods.

mox—soon.

ōro, 1—I beg, ask for.

populus, -i, *m.*—people, nation.

propter, *prep. gov. acc.*—on account of.

rēgina, -ae, *f.*—queen.

regnum, -i, *n.*—kingdom.

semper—always.

valē, *pl. valēte*—goodbye.

ventus, -i, *m.*—wind.

video, 2, vidi, visum—I see

XII

cēterī, -ae, -a—the rest.

ēvolo, 1—I fly out.

gaudium, -i, *n.*—joy.

libenter—willingly, gladly.

XIII

arma, -ōrum, *n. pl.*—arms.

bellum, -i, *n.*—war.

cīvis, -is, *c.*—citizen.

cīvitas, -ātis, *f.*—state.

clāmo, 1—I shout.

fīnitimus, -a, -um—neighbouring.

formōsus, -a, -um—beautiful.

gladius, -i, *m.*—sword.

invito, 1—I invite.

Mars, Martis, *m.*—Mars, god of war.

māter, -ris, *f.*—mother.

medius, -a, -um—middle.

mīles, -itis, *c.*—soldier.

pax, pācis, *f.*—peace.

primus, -a, -um—first.

rex, rēgis, *m.*—king.

Rōmulus, -i, *m.*—Romulus, the founder of Rome.

Sabīnus, -i, *m.*—a Sabine. The Sabines were neighbours of the Romans.

Sabīnus, -a, -um—Sabine.

scūtum, -i, *n.*—shield.

soror, ōris, *f.*—sister.

urbs, urbis, *f.*—city.

uxor, -ōris, *f.*—wife.

virgo, -inis, *f.*—virgin.

vox, vōcis, *f.*—voice.

XIV

ante, *prep. gov. acc.*—before.

armātus, -a, -um—armed.

cito—quickly.

fortiter—bravely.

frāte -ris, *m.*—brother.

hiems, -emis, *f.*—winter.

liberi, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—children.

neco, 1—I kill.

paro, 1—I prepare.

parvulus, -a, -um—little.

pater, -ris, m.—father.

prō, prep. gov. abl.—for, on behalf of.

pugno, 1—I fight.

vester, -ra, -rum—your (*plural*).

XV

corpus, -oris, n.—body.

diligenter—carefully.

exerceo, 2—I exercise.

fessus, -a, -um—tired.

firmus, -a, -um—firm, strong.

forte—by chance.

fragor, -ōris, m.—crash.

fugo, 1—I put to flight.

fulmen, -inis, n.—lightning, thunderbolt.

hic—here.

imber, -ris, m.—rain, shower.

ita—so, thus.

iūs, iūris, n.—law, justice.

iuvenis, -is, c.—a young man or woman.

Martius, -a, -um—belonging to Mars: **Campus Martius**—a strip of land near the Tiber, where the Romans met.

nato, 1—I swim.

perterreo, 2—I frighten.

recreo, 1—I refresh.

regno, 1—I reign.

satis—enough.

serēnus, -a, -um—calm.

Tiberis, -is, m.—the Tiber.

unda, -ae, f.—wave.

XVI

ars, artis, f.—art.

autem—but.

caput, capitis, n.—head.

causa, -ae, f.—cause.

horreo, 2, -ui—I shudder, bristle.

iter, itineris, n.—journey.

Iūlius, -i, m.—Julius, a Roman.

nūmen, -inis, n.—a divine power.

Quirīnus, -i, m.—Quirinus, the name of Romulus after he was deified.

Quirītēs, -ium, m. pl.—Quirites, a name of the Roman People.

rotundus, -a, -um—round.

servo, 1—I save, keep.

sinistra, -ae, f.—left hand: **ā sinistrā**—on the left.

timor, -ōris, m.—fear.

XVII

amoenus, -a, -um—pleasant, lovely.

Apūlia, -ae, f.—Apulia, a district of Italy.

armentum, -i, n.—herd.

bōs, bovis, c.—ox.

crūdēliter—cruelly.

error, -ōris, m.—wandering.

fallo, 3, fefelli, falsum—I deceive, escape the notice of.

flōs, flōris, m.—flower.

fortasse—perhaps.

grex, gregis, m.—flock.

Horātius, -i, m.—Horatius, a brave Roman.

incolo, 3, -ui—I inhabit, dwell in.

lupus, -i, m.—wolf.

parens, -entis, c.—parent.

poëta, -ae, m.—poet.

praeclārus, -a, -um—splendid, famous.

quaero, 3, -sīvi, -sītum—I seek, look for.

regio, -ōnis, f.—region, district.

rūs, rūris, n.—country.

saevus, -a, -um—savage, cruel.

servus, -i, m.—slave.

sollicitus, -a, -um—anxious.

sōlus, -a, -um—alone, only.

ursus, -i, m.—bear.

vallis, -is, f.—valley.

vōs—you (*plural*).

XVIII

adolescens, -entis—young, just grown up.

arbor, -oris, f.—tree.

carmen, -inis, n.—song.

columba, -ae, f.—dove.

conservo, 1—I save, protect.

contendo, 3, -tendi, -tentum—I hasten.

folium, -i, n.—leaf.

infans, -fantis, c.—infant.

lego, 3, lēgi, lectum—I read.

R.J.

Mūsae, -ārum, f. pl.—Muses, nine goddesses.

nōtus, -a, -um—well known, famous.

orbis, -is, m.—circle : **orbis terrārum**—the whole world.

passim—everywhere.

periculum, -i, n.—danger.

quia—because.

scribo, 3, scripsi, scriptum—I write.

tego, 3, texi, tectum—I cover.

vita, -ae, f.—life.

volo, 1—I fly.

XIX

ā, ab, prep. gov. abl.—by, from.

ars, artis, f.—art.

Bacchus, -i, m.—Bacchus, the god of the vine.

dēfendo, 3, -fendī, -fensum—I defend.

fero, ferre, tuli, lātum—I bear, carry.

gens, gentis, f.—race.

homo, -inis, c.—a man, human being.

honor, -ōris, m.—honour.

in primis—especially.

nāvigo, 1—I sail.

pampinus, -i, m.—a vine leaf or tendril.

summus, -a, -um—highest. very great.

vītis, -is, f.—vine.

F

XX

Aegaeus, -a, -um—Aegaeian.

Āfrica, -ae, f.—Africa.

captīvus, -i, m.—captive.

excito, 1—I arouse.

ignāvus, -a, -um—cowardly, base.

impello, 3, -puli, -pulsum—I impel, drive.

impōno, 3, -posui, -positum—I put in or on.

incola, -ae, c.—inhabitant.

mare, -is, n.—sea.

nāvis, -is, f.—ship.

nōs—we.

praeda, -ae, f.—plunder.

prosterno, 3, -strāvi, -strātum—I prostrate, overthrow.

quondam—once upon a time.

sē—himself, etc. (*reflexive pronoun*).

sī—if.

sine, prep. gov. abl.—without.

tam—so.

trādo, 3, -idi, -itum—I hand over.

trans, prep. gov. acc.—across.

vērō—indeed.

XXI

ascendo, 3, -cendi, -censum—I climb.

candidus, -a, -um—white.

convertō, 3, -verti, -versum—I turn, change.

curro, 3, cucurri, cursum—I run.

delphīn, -īnis, m.—dolphin.

ego—I.

impleo, 2, -plēvi, -plētum—I fill.

leo, leōnis, m.—lion.

lux, lūcis, f.—light.

miserīcordia, -ae, f.—pity.

Neptūnus, -i, m.—Neptune, god of the sea.

pendeo, 2, pependi, pensum—I hang.

rāmus, -i, m.—branch.

secundus, -a, -um—favourable.

terror, -ōris, m.—terror.

tigris, -is, c.—tiger.

vēlum, -i, n.—sail.

XXII

alter, -era, erum—the other.

amicus, -i, m.—friend.

coruscus, -a, -um—flashing.

crista, -ae, f.—crest.

crūdēlis, -e—cruel.

deinceps—in turn.

dūco, 3, duxi, ductum—I lead.

eques, -itis, c.—horseman, knight.

Etrūria, -ae, f.—Etruria, a district of Italy.

Etruscus, -i, m.—an Etruscan, native of Etruria.

excīdo, 3, -cīdi, -cīsum—I cut down, destroy.

expello, 3, -puli, -pulsum—I drive out.

ferendus, -a, -um—bearable, to be borne.

ferox, ferōcis—fierce.

Horātius Cocles—Horatius Cocles, a brave Roman.

incendo, 3, -cendi, -censum—I burn.

iniūria, -ae, f.—injury, wrong.

mulier, -eris, f.—woman.

nuntius, -i, m.—messenger.

omnis, -e—all, every.

pedes, -itis, c.—foot soldier.

Porsenna, -ae, m.—Porsenna, king of Clusium in Etruria.

rego, 3, rexi, rectum—I rule.

sex—six.

Sextus, -i, m.—Sextus, a Roman name.

superbus, -a, -um—proud.

Tarquinius, -i, m.—Tarquin, the last king of Rome.

ultimus, -a, -um—last.

vicus, -i, m.—village.

XXIII

consul, -ulis, m.—consul, chief magistrate at Rome.

dextra, -ae, f.—right hand : *ā dextrā*—on the right.

firmo, 1—I strengthen.

hostis, -is, c.—enemy.

ignis, -is, m.—fire.

mātrona, -ae, f.—matron.

moenia, -ium, n. pl.—town walls.

odium, -i, n.—hatred.

pauci, -ae, -a—few.

proelium, -i, n.—battle.

sacer, -ra, -rum—sacred.

senex, senis, c.—an old person.

Vestālis, -e—Vestal, belonging to Vesta.

vigil, -ilis, m.—sentinel.

XXIV

angustus, -a, -um—narrow.

castra, -ōrum, n. pl.—camp.

contrā, prep. gov. acc.—against.

duo, -ae, -o—two.

excēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I go out.

ferōciter—fiercely.

flūmen, -inis, n.—river.

fortis, -e—brave.

fossa, -ae, f.—ditch.

Herminius, -i, m.—Herminius, a brave Roman.

intro, 1—I enter.

Lartius, -i, m.—Lartius, a brave Roman.

mūrus, -i, m.—wall.

oppugno, 1—I attack.

paene—almost.

pars, partis, f.—part.

pōno, 3, posui, positum—I put, place.

pons, pontis, m.—bridge.

quis, quis, quid—who ? what ?

tū—thou, you (*singular*).

vallum, -i, n.—rampart.

vinco, 3, vici, victum—I conquer.

XXV

ācriter—keenly.

cado, 3, **cecidī**, **cāsum**—I fall.

comes, -itis, *c.*—companion.

dētrecto, 1—I shirk, refuse.

dīrus, -a, -um—dreadful.

humus, -i, *f.*—ground : **humī**—
on the ground.

mitto, 3, **mīsi**, **missum**—I send.

modō—after the manner of (*abl.*
of *modus*).

princeps, -cipis, *c.*—chief, prince.

prōcēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I
advance, go forward.

trēs—three.

vulnero, 1—I wound.

XXVI

iacio, -ere, -iēcī, **iactum**—I throw.

retrō—back, backward.

spūmōsus, -a, -um—foamy.

tūtus, -a, -um—safe.

vis, *pl.*, **vīres**, *f.*—force, strength :
summīs vīribus—with all
one's strength.

XXVII

dēsilio, 4, -silui, -sultum—I jump
down.

dīco, 3, **dixi**, **dictum**—I say.

hodiē—to-day.

nōmen, -inis, *n.*—name.

onus, -eris, *n.*—burden.

ripa, -ae, *f.*—bank.

Tiberīnus, -i, *m.*—the god of the
river Tiber.

tuli—*part of* “**fero**.”

vix—scarcely.

vulnus, -eris, *n.*—wound.

XXVIII

Agamemnōn, -onis, *m.*—Aga-
memnon, king of Argos.

Argīvus, -i, *m.*—Argive, native
of Argos.

Atrēus, -i, *m.*—Atreus, father of
Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Atrīdae, -ārum, *m. pl.*—sons of
Atreus.

Graecia, -ae, *f.*—Greece.

Helenē, -ēs, *f.*—Helen of Troy,
wife of Menelaus.

hospes, -itis, *c.*—guest, host.

hospitium, -i, *n.*—hospitality.

Iphigeneia, -ae, *f.*—Iphigeneia,
daughter of Agamemnon.

Lacedaemonius, -i, *m.*—a Lace-
daemonian, Spartan.

Menelāus, -i, *m.*—Menelaus, king
of Sparta.

nitidus, -a, -um—shining.

nox, **noctis**, *f.*—night.

obscurus, -a, -um—dark, dim.

Paris, -idis, *m.*—Paris, a prince of
Troy.

perfidus, -a, -um—treacherous.

pictus, -a, -um—painted, em-
broidered.

rēgia, -ae, *f.*—palace.

Trōia, -ae, *f.*—Troy, a town at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Trōiānus, -i, *m.*—a Trojan.

venio, 4, **vēni**, **ventum**—I come.

vestimentum, -i, *n.*—dress, garment.

XXIX

adsum—*likesum*—I am present.

adversus, -a, -um—adverse, hostile.

Apollo, -inis, *m.*—Apollo, god of the sun.

Asia, -ae, *f.*—Asia.

convenio, 4, -**vēni**, -**ventum**—I come together.

Delphicus, -a, -um—Delphic, belonging to Delphi.

Diāna, -ae, *f.*—Diana, goddess of hunting and the moon.

domus, -ūs, *f.*—house, home : **domī**—at home.

eō—thither.

exercitus, -ūs, *m.*—army.

genus, -eris, *n.*—sort, kind, race.

nisi—unless, except.

nunquam—never.

ōrāculum, -ī, *n.*—oracle.

perfidia, -ae, *f.*—treachery.

peto, 3, -**ivi**, -**itum**—I seek.

plāco, 1—I appease.

poena, -ae, *f.*—penalty, punishment : **poenas do**—I pay the penalty.

portus, -ūs, *m.*—harbour.

redūco, 3, -**duxi**, -**ductum**—I lead back, bring back.

responsum, -i, *n.*—answer.

reporto, 1—I carry back, carry off.

retineo, 2, -**tinui**, -**tentum**—I hold back, restrain.

sanguis, -inis, *m.*—blood.

stultitia, -ae, *f.*—folly.

terribilis, -e—terrible.

tristis, -e—sad.

XXX

Achillēs, -is, *m.*—Achilles, a Greek hero, who fought at Troy.

audio, 4—I hear.

Clytaemnestra, -ae, *f.*—Clytaemnestra, wife of Agamemnon.

custōs, -ōdis, *c.*—guard, sentinel.

dubium, -i, *n.*—doubt.

fīdus, -a, -um—faithful.

gemma, -ae, *f.*—jewel.

immortālis, -e—immortal.

mātrimōnium, -i, *n.*—marriage.

nuptiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—marriage.

pretiōsus, -a, -um—precious.

sēdecim—sixteen.

XXXI

artūs, -uum, *m. pl.*—limbs.

bracchium, -i, *n.*—arm.

chorus, -i, *m.*—band, group.

collum, -i, *n.*—neck.

cūr—why.

dēmissus, -a, -um—cast down.

descendo, 3, -scendi, scensum—I go down.

dulcis, -e—sweet.

ē vitā excēdo—I die, depart out of life.

fātum, -i, *n.*—fate.

fixus, -a, -um—fixed.

genu, -ūs, *n.*—knee.

Hādēs—Hades, the god of the dead. The realm of the dead.

ignāvia, -ae, *f.*—cowardice.

immōtus, -a, -um—motionless, immovable.

innupta, -ae—unwedded.

Mānēs, -ium, *m. pl.*—departed spirits, gods of the dead.

manus, ūs, *f.*—hand.

maritus, -i, *m.*—husband.

mors, mortis, *f.*—death.

nōbilis, -e—noble, famous.

nōnne—*An adverb, showing that the question expects the answer "yes."*

praebeo, 2—I shew, furnish, offer.

prehendo, 3, -hendi, -hensum—I seize.

recūso, 1—I refuse.

rēs, rei, *f.*—thing, affair.

salūto, 1—I greet.

sentio, 4, sensi, sensum—I feel, realize.

simul—at the same time : **simul**
ac—as soon as.

spēs, spei, *f.*—hope.

Superi, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—the people above, *i.e.* the living or the gods.

tremor, -ōris, *m.*—trembling, tremor.

venia, -ae, *f.*—favour, pardon.

vultus, -ūs, *m.*—face, expression.

XXXII

amor, -ōris, *m.*—love.

auxilium, -i, *n.*—help.

dēdo, 3, dēdidi, dēditum—I give up.

ferē—about, almost.

fundo, 3, fūdi, fūsum—I pour.

gemitus, -ūs, *m.*—groan.

ingens, -gentis—huge.

nēmo, -inis, *c.*—no one.

puto, 1—I think.

Sparta, -ae, *f.*—Sparta, a town in Greece.

XXXIII

argentum, -i, *n.*—silver.

aurum, -i, *n.*—gold.

beātus, -a, -um—happy, prosperous.

Croesus, -i, *m.*—Croesus, king of Lydia.

cūra, -ae, *f.*—care.

Cyrus, -i, *m.*—Cyrus, king of Persia.

divitiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—riches.

gravis, -e—heavy, grievous.

Lȳdia, -ae, *f.*—Lydia, a district of Asia Minor.

Persia, -ae, *f.*—Persia.

quam—than, how.

respondeo, 2, -di, -sum—I reply.

sapiens, -entis—wise.

Solōr, -ōnis, *m.*—Solon, an Athenian.

vexo, 1—I trouble, harass.

viātor, -ōris, *m.*—traveller.

vivus, -a, -um—alive, living.

XXXIV

colligo, 3, -lēgi, -lectum—I collect.

cōpiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—forces.

ferrum, -i, *n.*—iron, sword.

gero, 3, gessi, gestum—I carry on: **rem** or **rēs bene gero**—I succeed.

impetus, -ūs, *m.*—attack.

infero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum—I bring into, inflict on.

maximus, -a, -um—greatest, very great.

Mēdia, -ae, *f.*—Media, a country to the South of the Caspian Sea.

Mēdi, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—Medes.

nuntio, 1—I announce.

Persae, -ārum, *m. pl.*—Persians.

rem bene gero—I succeed.

rogus, -i, *m.*—funeral pile.

supero, 1—I overcome.

sustineo, 2, -tinui, -tentum—I hold up, sustain.

trabs, **trabis**, *f.*—beam.

vasto, 1—I devastate, destroy.

XXXV

animadverto, 3, -verti, -versum—I notice.

calamitas, -ātis, *f.*—calamity.

cingo, 3, cinxi, cinctum—I surround.

effundo, 3, -fūdi, -fūsum—I pour out.

falsus, -a, -um—false.

fax, **facis**, *f.*—torch.

imus, -a, -um—lowest.

libero, 1—I set free.

lūcidus, -a, -um—shining.

memor, -oris—mindful.

pectus, -oris, *n.*—breast.

porrigo, 3, porrexī, porrectum—I stretch out.

superbia, -ae, *f.*—pride.

tot—so many.

vinculum, -i, *n.*—chain, fetter.

XXXVI

argūtus, -a, -um—shrill, clear.

beātē—happily.

externus, -a, -um—outside, external.

fēcundus, -a, -um—fruitful.

fluo, 3, fluxi, fluxum—I flow.

frigidus, -a, -um—cold,

hirundo, -inis, *f.*—swallow.
mons, montis, *m.*—mountain.
nīdus, -i, *m.*—nest.
nihil—nothing.
nix, nivis, *f.*—snow.
novem—nine.
scio, 4—I know.
varius, -a, -um—various, manifold.
vēr, vēris, *n.*—spring.
viridis, -e—green.
vīvo, 3, vixi, victum—I live.

XXXVII

āēr, āeris, *m.* (*acc.* : āera)—air.
Aurōra, -ae, *f.*—Aurora, goddess of the dawn.
avis, -is, *f.*—bird.
cano, 3, cecini, cantum—I sing.
cantus, -ūs, *m.*—song.
capio, capere, cēpi, captum—I take.
diēs, -ēi, *m.*—day : indiēs—from day to day.
immemor, -oris—unmindful, forgetful.
languesco, 3, -ui—I languish, faint.
mulceo, 2, mulsi, mulsum—I soothe.
quiēs, quiētis, *f.*—rest, quiet.
relinquo, 3, -līqui, -lictum—I leave.
sērō—late.
sonitus, -ūs, *m.*—sound.

stupeo, 2, -ui—I am amazed.
suāviter—sweetly.
tempus, -oris, *n.*—time.
tenuis, -e—thin.
Tithōnus, -i, *m.*—Tithonus, husband of the dawn goddess.
vesper, -eris, *m.*—evening.

XXXVIII

Aenēas, -ae, *m.*—Aeneas, a Trojan prince, who founded the Roman race.
Alba Longa, -ae, *f.*—Alba Longa, a city in Latium.
Amūlius, -i, *m.*—Amulius, a king of Alba Longa.
Ascanius, -i, *m.*—Ascanius, the son of Aeneas.
benignē—kindly.
fuga, -ae, *f.*—flight.
hic, haec, hōc—this.
nōn dum—not yet.
Numitor, -ōris, *m.*—Numitor, a king of Alba Longa.
Remus, -i, *m.*—Remus, the brother of Romulus.
Rhēa Silvia, -ae, *f.*—Rhea Silvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus.
salūs, -ūtis, *f.*—safety, welfare.
Vesta, -ae, *f.*—Vesta, goddess of the hearth.

XXXIX

gemini, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—twins.
iustus, -a, -um—just, rightful.

praedico, 3, -dixi, dictum—I foretell.

rideo, 2, rīsi, rīsum—I smile, laugh.

vīto, 1—I avoid.

XL

commoveo, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum—I move.

XLI

ago, 3, ēgi, actum—I lead.

lac, lactis, *n.*—milk.

lupa, -ae, *f.*—she wolf.

māior, māius—greater.

origo, -inis, *f.*—origin.

pastor, -ōris, *m.*—shepherd.

sicut—just as.

XLII

avus, -i, *m.*—grandfather.

Capitōlium, -i, *n.*—The Capitol, the principal hill in Rome.

dēiicio, -ere, -iēci, -iectum—I throw down.

gaudeo, 2, gāvīsus sum—I rejoice.

postea—afterwards.

statua, -ae, *f.*—statue.

XLIII

appāreo, 2, -ui—I appear, become visible.

confero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum—I bring together.

resco, 3, crēvi, crētum—I grow.

dēdico, 1—I dedicate.

discēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I go away, I part asunder.

expleo, 2, -plēvi, -plētum—I fill up.

hiātus, -ūs, *m.*—gap, hole.

Libri Sibyllīni—Sibylline books—books of prophecy possessed by the Romans.

modus, -i, *m.*—manner, method: **modō**—after the manner of.

nihilōmagis—none the more.

ornātus, -a, -um—adorned, equipped.

plūrimus, -a, -um—very many, most.

sacerdōs, -ōtis, *c.*—priest, priestess.

XLIV

amicus, -a, -um—friendly.

Carthāgō, -inis, *f.*—Carthage.

expōno, 3, -posui, -positum—I put out.

libentius—more gladly.

mille, *pl.*, **mīlia**—a thousand.

optimus, -a, -um—best, very good.

perturbo, 1—I confuse.

Poenus, -i, *m.*—a Carthaginian.

primō—at first.

Pūnicus, -a, -um—Punic, Phoenician, relating to the Carthaginians.

Rēgulus, -i, *m.*—Regulus, a Roman general.

ūsus, -ūs, *m.*—use, practice.

XLV

addūco, 3, -**duxi**, -**ductum**—I influence.

amicitia, -**ae**, *f.*—friendship.

bellum gero—I carry on war.

condicio, -**ōnis**, *f.*—term, condition.

fidēs, -**eī**, *f.*—faith, promise : **fidem violo**—I break my promise.

ipse, -**a**, -**um**—one's self.

lēgātus, -**i**, *m.*—ambassador.

liber, -**era**, -**erum**—free.

melior, -**ius**—better.

revertō, 3, -**verti**, -**versum**—I turn back. *In perfect, return.*

senātus, -**ūs**, *m.*—Senate, a governing body.

victor, -**ōris**—victorious.

violo, 1—I violate.

XLVI

ancilla, -**ae**, *f.*—handmaid.

Andromachē, -**ae**, *f.*—Andromache, wife of Hector.

audeo, 2, **ausus sum**—I dare.

dēpōno, 3, -**posui**, -**positum**—I put down.

dignus, -**a**, -**um**—worthy (*governs an abl.*).

filiolus, -**i**, *m.*—little son.

haereo, 2, **haesi**, **haesum**—stick, cling.

Hector, -**oris**, *m.*—Hector, the bravest of the Trojans.

infestus, -**a**, -**um**—hostile, dangerous.

magis—more.

Priamus, -**i**, *m.*—Priam, king of Troy.

quī, **quae**, **quod**—who, which.

sinus, -**ūs**, *m.*—the fold of a dress, the bosom.

XLVII

aliēnus, -**a**, -**um**—foreign, belonging to some one else.

meum est—it is mine (*followed by an infinitive*).

potius—rather.

servitus, -**ūtis**, *f.*—slavery.

timidus, -**a**, -**um**—timid, cowardly.

virtus, -**ūtis**, *f.*—virtue, courage.

XLVIII

alii ... alii—some ... others.

cavus, -**a**, -**um**—hollow.

circum, *prep. gov. acc.*—round.

constituo, 3, -**ui**, -**ūtum**—I determine.

dēcipio, -**ere**, -**cēpi**, -**ceptum**—I deceive.

hinc—hence, from here.

ille, -**a**, -**ud**—he, she, it; that.

intra, *prep. gov. acc.*—within.

is, **ea**, **id**—he, she, it; that.

labor, -**ōris**, *m.*—labour.

latus, -**eris**, *n.*—side.

Minerva, -**ae**, *f.*—Minerva, goddess of war and handicraft.

monstrum, -i, *n.*—monster, portent.

primum—first.

reliquus, -a, -um—remaining.

traho, 3, traxi, tractum—I draw, drag.

XLIX

rursus—again.

L

animal, -is, *n.*—animal, living thing.

Eurydicē, -ēs, *f.*—Eurydice, wife of Orpheus.

lūdo, 3, lūsi, lūsum—I play.

lyra, -ae, *f.*—lyre.

morbus, -i, *m.*—disease.

Orphēus, -i, *m.*, *voc.*, Orphēū—Orpheus, a Thracian minstrel.

pēs, pedis, *m.*—foot.

suāvis, -e—sweet.

Thrācia, -ae, *f.*—Thrace, a country to the North of Greece.

LI

remitto, 3, -misi, -misum—I send back.

tenebrae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—darkness.

tenebrōsus, -a, -um—dark.

unde—whence.

unquam—ever.

LII

fugio, -ere, fūgi, fugitum—I flee

VOCABULARY OF WORDS USED IN QUOTED PASSAGES

A

aliter—otherwise.
arx, arcis, f.—citadel.
at—but.
atque—and.
atqui—and yet.

B

barbarus, -a, -um—barbarous, foreign.

C

caedo, 3, cecidi, caesum—I strike, kill.
careo, 2, -ui—I lack, am without (*governs an abl.*).
circumdo, 1, -dedi, -dātum—I surround.
cliens, -ntis, c.—client, dependant.
colo, 3, -ui, cultum—I cultivate, pursue.
condo, 3, -didi, -ditum—I hide.
crēdo, 3, -didi, -ditum—I believe, trust (*governs a dative*).
cum, conj.—when.

D

Danai, -ōrum, m. pl.—Greeks.
dēfunctus, -a, -um—having finished, fulfilled (*governs an abl.*).
dīiūdico, 1—I judge, decide.
dīmoveo, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum—I move away.
ductor, -ōris, m.—leader.
dum—while.

E

Erebus, -i, m.—Erebus, the abode of the dead.

F

facio, -ere, fēci, factum—I make, do.
frango, 3, frēgi, fractum—I break.

H

hērōs, -ōis, m.—hero.
hībernus, -a, -um—wintry.

I

iacto, 1—I toss, boast.
ibant—*Imperfect of "eo"*—I go.

Ilia, -ae, *f.*—Ilia, a name of Rhea Silvia.

Iliacus, -a, -um—belonging to Ilium, or Troy.

instar—like (*governs a genitive*).

ire—*infinitive of "eo"*—I go.

I.

lābens, -ntis—slipping, gliding.

lis, lītis, *f.*—strife, lawsuit.

litus, -oris, *n.*—shore.

M

magnanimus, -a, -um—great-hearted.

morans, -ntis—delaying.

N

nē—a negative particle.

negōtium, -i, *n.*—business.

nimum—too much.

O

obsto, 1, -stiti, -stitum—I hinder.

ōs, ōris, *n.*—mouth, face.

P

Pallas, -adis, *f.*—Pallas, whom the Romans called Minerva.

prius—before.

propinquus, -i, *m.*—relation.

Q

querens, -ntis—complaining.

quidquid—whatever.

R

reditus, -ūs, *m.*—return.

repello, 3, -puli, -pulsum—I drive back, repel.

retorqueo, 2, -si, -tum—I turn back.

S

scīlicet—to be sure, you must know.

sēdes, -is, *f.*—seat, dwelling.

septem—seven.

sic—so, thus.

simulācrum, -i, *n.*—image, form.

T

Tarentum, -i, *n.*—Tarentum, a town in Southern Italy.

tendo, 3, tetendi, tentum—I make my way.

tener, -era, -erum—tender, young.

Teuceri, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—Trojans.

tortor, -ōris, *m.*—torturer.

U

ultor, -ōris, *m.*—avenger.

V

Venāfrānus, -a, -um—belonging to Venafrum, a town in Central Italy.

vetus, -eris—old.

violenter—violently.

volo (*irregular*)—I wish.

GENERAL VOCABULARY

A

ā, ab, *prep. gov. abl.*—by, from :
ā dextrā—on the right : **ā sinistrā**—on the left.

Achillēs, -is, *m.*—Achilles, a Greek hero who fought at Troy.

ācriter—keenly.

ad, *prep. gov. acc.*—to, towards.

addūco, 3, -**duxi**, -**ductum**—I influence.

adhūc—still, yet.

adolescens, -entis—young, just grown up.

adōro, 1—I worship.

adsum—*like sum*—I am present.

adversus, -a, -um—adverse, hostile.

aedifico, 1—I build.

Aegaeus, -a, -um—Ægean.

aeger, -ra, -rum—sick.

Aenēās, -ae, *m.*—Aeneas, a Trojan prince, who founded the Roman race.

āēr, āeris, *m. acc.* āera—air.

Āfrica, -ae, *f.*—Africa.

Agamemnōn, -onis, *m.*—Agamemnon, king of Argos.

ager, -ri, *m.*—field, land.

ago, 3, ēgi, actum—I lead, drive.

agricola, -ae, *m.*—farmer.

Alba Longa, -ae, *f.*—Alba Longa, a city in Latium.

albus, -a, -um—white.

aliēnus, -a, -um—foreign, belonging to someone else.

alius, -a, -ud—another : **alii** ... **alii**—some ... others.

alter, -era, -erum—the other.

altus, -a, -um—high, deep.

ambulo, 1—I walk.

amicitia, -ae, *f.*—friendship.

amicus, -i, *m.*—friend.

amicus, -a, -um—friendly.

amoenus, -a, -um—pleasant, lovely.

amo, 1—I love.

amor, -ōris, *m.*—love.

Amūlius, -i, *m.*—Amulius, a king of Alba Longa.

ancilla, -ae, *f.*—handmaid.

Andromachē, -ae, *f.*—Andromache, wife of Hector.

angulus, -i, *m.*—corner.

angustus, -a, -um—narrow.

animadverto, 3, -verti, -versum—I notice.

animal, -is, *n.*—animal, living thing.

animus, -i, *m.*—mind.

annus, -i, *m.*—year.

ante, *prep. gov. acc.*—before.

Apollō, -inis, *m.*—Apollo, god of the sun.

appāreo, 2, -ui—I appear, become visible.

apporto, 1—I bring, take.

Apūlia, -ae, *f.*—Apulia, district of Italy.

aqua, -ae, *f.*—water.

āra, -ae, *f.*—altar.

arbor, -oris, *f.*—tree.

argentum, -i, *n.*—silver.

Argivus, -i, *m.*—Argive, native of Argos.

argūtus, -a, -um—shrill, clear.

arma, -ōrum, *n. pl.*—arms.

armātus, -a, -um—armed.

armentum, -i, *n.*—herd.

aro, 1—I plough.

ars, *artis*, *f.*—art.

artūs, -uum, *m. pl.*—limbs.

Ascanius, -i, *m.*—Ascanius, the son of Aeneas.

ascendo, 3, -cendi, -censum—I climb.

Asia, -ae, *f.*—Asia.

Atreūs, -i, *m.*—Atreus, father of Agamemnon and Menelaus.

Atridae, -ārum, *m. pl.*—sons of Atreus.

audeo, 2, ausus sum—I dare.

audio, 4—I hear.

Aurōra, -ae, *f.*—Aurora, goddess of the dawn.

aurum, -i, *n.*—gold.

aut—or: **aut ... aut**—either ... or.

autem—but.

auxilium, -i, *n.*—help.

avis, -is, *f.*—bird.

avus, -i, *m.*—grandfather.

B

Bacchus, -i, *m.*—Bacchus, the god of the vine.

beātē—happily.

beātus, -a, -um—happy, prosperous.

bellum, -i, *n.*—war.

bene—well.

benignē—kindly.

benignus, -a, -um—kind.

bonus, -a, -um—good.

bōs, *bovis*, *c.*—ox.

bracchium, -i, *n.*—arm.

Britannia, -ae, *f.*—Britain.

Britannicus, -a, -um—British.

Britannus, -ī, *m.*—a Briton.

O

cădo, 3, **cēcīdi**, **cāsum**—I fall.

caelum, -i, *n.*—sky.

caerūleus, -a, -um—blue.

cālamitas, -ātis, *f.*—calamity.

campus, -i, *m.*—plain.

candidus, -a, -um—white.

cāno, 3, **cēcini**, **cantum**—I sing.

canto, 1—I sing.

cantus, -ūs, *m.*—song.

căpio, **căpēre**, **cēpi**, **captum**—I take.

căpillus, -i, *m.*—hair.

Capitōlium, -i, *n.*—The Capitol, the principal hill in Rome.

captīvus, -i, *m.*—captive.

căpūt, **căpītis**, *n.*—head.

carmen, -īnis, *n.*—song.

Carthāgō, -īnis, *f.*—Carthage.

cārus, -a, -um—dear.

cāsa, -ae, *f.*—cottage.

castra, -ōrum, *n. pl.*—camp.

causa, -ae, *f.*—cause.

cāvus, -a, -um—hollow.

cēlērīter—quickly.

cēlo, 1—I conceal.

cēna, -ae, *f.*—supper.

Cērēs, **Cērēris**, *f.*—Ceres, goddess of the corn.

cētēri, -ae, -a—the rest.

chōrus, -i, *m.*—band, group.

cŕbus, -i, *m.*—food.

cīcāda, -ae, *f.*—grasshopper.

cingo, 3, **cinxi**, **cinctum**—I surround.

circum, *prep. gov. acc.*—round.

cītō—quickly.

cīvis, -is, *c.*—citizen.

cīvitas, -ātis, *f.*—state.

clāmo, 1—I shout.

clīvus, -i, *m.*—hill.

Clytaemnestra, -ae, *f.*—Clytaemnestra, wife of Agamemnon.

colligo, 3, -lēgi, -lectum—I collect.

collum, i, - *n.*—neck.

columba, -ae, *f.*—dove.

comes, -itis, *c.*—companion.

commoveo, 2, -mōvi, -mōtum—I move.

condicio, -ōnis, *f.*—term, condition.

confero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum—I bring together.

conservo, 1—I save, protect.

constituo, 3, -uī, -ūtum—I determine.

consul, -ulis, *m.*—consul, chief magistrate at Rome.

contendo, 3, -tendi, -tentum—I hasten.

contrā, *prep. gov. acc.*—against.

convenio, 4, -vēni, -ventum—I come together.

converto, 3, -verti, -versum—I turn, change.

convoco, 1—I call together.

cōpiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—forces.

corpus, -oris, *n.*—body.
coruscus, -a, -um—flashing.
cotidiē—every day.
cresco, 3, **crēvi**, **crētum**—I grow.
crista, -ae, *f.*—crest.
croceus, -a, -um—yellow.
Croesus, -i, *m.*—Croesus, king of Lydia.
crūdēlis, -e—cruel.
crūdēliter—cruelly.
culpo, 1—I blame.
cum, *prep. gov. abl.*—with.
cūnae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—cradle.
cūr—why.
cūra, -ae, *f.*—care.
cūro, 1—I take care of.
curro, 3, **cucurri**, **cursum**—I run.
custōs, -ōdis, *c.*—guard, sentinel.
Cyrus, -i, *m.*—Cyrus, king of Persia.

D

dē, *prep. gov. abl.*—down from, concerning.
dea, -ae, *f.*—goddess.
dēcipio, -ere, -cēpi, -ceptum—I deceive.
dēdico, 1—I dedicate.
dēdo, 3, **dēdidi**, **dēditum**—I give up.
dēfendo, 3, -fendi, -fensum—I defend.
dēiicio, -ere, -iēcī, -iectum—I throw down.
deinceps—in turn.

R.J.

deinde—then, next.
dēlecto, 1—I delight.
Delphi, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—Delphi, a town in Greece where there was a famous shrine of Apollo.
Delphicus, -a, -um—Delphic, belonging to Delphi.
delphīn, -īnis, *m.*—dolphin.
dēmissus, -a, -um—cast down.
dēpōno, 3, -posui, -positum—I put down.
descendo, 3, -scendi, -scensum—I go down.
dēsīdēro, 1—I miss, want.
dēsilio, 4, -silui, -sultum—I jump down.
dētrecto, 1—I shirk, refuse.
deus, -i, *m.*—god.
dextra, -ae, *f.*—right hand: **dextrā**—on the right.
Diāna, -ae, *f.*—Diana, goddess of hunting and the moon.
dīco, 3, **dīxi**, **dictum**—I say.
dictum, -i, *n.*—a saying.
diēs, -ēī, *m.*—day.
dignus, -a, -um—worthy (*governs an abl.*).
diligenter—carefully.
dīrus, -a, -um—dreadful.
discēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I go away, I part asunder.
diū—a long time.
dīves, -itis—rich.
dīvīnus, -a, -um—divine.
dīvitiae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—riches.

G

do, 1, dedi, dātum—I give.
 doceo, 2, docui, doctum—I teach.
 domus, -ūs, *f.*—home, house :
 dōmī—at home.
 dōnum, -i, *n.*—gift.
 dormito, 1—I sleep.
 dūbium, -i, *n.*—doubt.
 dūco, 3, dūxi, ductum—I lead.
 dulcis, ē—sweet.
 duo, -ae, -o—two.
 duodecim—twelve.

E

ē, ex, *prep. gov. abl.*—out of
 from.
 eccē—behold.
 effundo, 3, -fūdī, fūsum—I pour
 out.
 ěgō—I.
 ěnim—for.
 eō—thither.
 ěquēs, -itis, *c.*—horseman, knight.
 ěquus, -i, *m.*—horse.
 erro, 1—I wander.
 error, -ōris, *m.*—wandering.
 ěs—part of sum.
 est—part of sum.
 ět—and, also ; et ... et—both
 ... and.
 ětiam—even, also.
 Etrūria, -ae, *f.*—Etruria, a dis-
 trict of Italy.
 Etruscus, -i, *m.*—an Etruscan,
 native of Etruria.

Eurýdicē, -ēs, *f.*—Eurydice, wife
 of Orpheus.

ēvōlo, 1—I fly out.
 excēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I go
 out.
 excido, 3, -cīdi, -cīsum—I cut
 down, destroy.
 excito, 1—I arouse.
 exclāmo, 1—I exclaim.
 exerceo, 2—I exercise.
 exercitus, -ūs, *m.*—army.
 expello, 3, -pūli, pulsum—I drive
 out.
 expleo, 2, -plēvi, -plētum—I fill
 up.
 expōno, 3, -pōsui, -pōsitum—I
 put out.
 externus, -a, -um—outside, ex-
 ternal.
 extrēmus, -a, -um—extreme,
 uttermost.

F

fābūla, -ae, *f.*—story.
 factum, -i, *n.*—deed.
 fallo, 3, fĕfelli, falsum—I de-
 ceive, escape the notice of.
 falsus, -a, -um—false.
 fāmīlia, -ae, *f.*—household.
 fātum, -i, *n.*—fate.
 fax, facis, *f.*—torch.
 fĕcundus, -a, -um—fruitful.
 fĕmīna, -ae, *f.*—woman.
 fĕrē—about, almost.
 fĕrendus, -a, -um—bearable, to
 be borne.

fĕro, ferre, tŭli, lātum—I bear, carry, offer.

fĕrōciter—fiercely.

fĕrox, fĕrōcis, fierce.

ferrum, -i, n.—iron, sword.

fessus, -a, -um—tired.

fīdēs, -eī, f.—faith, promise :
fīdem viōlo—I break my promise.

fīdus, -a, -um—faithful.

filia, -ae, f.—daughter.

fīliōlus, -i, m.—little son.

fīlius, -i, m.—son.

fīnitimus, -a, -um—neighbouring.

fīrmo, 1—I strengthen.

fīrmus, -a, -um—firm, strong.

fīxus, -a, -um—fixed.

flamma, -ae, f.—flame.

flāvus, -a, -um—yellow, yellow-haired.

fleo, 2, flēvi, flētum—I weep.

flōreo, 2—I flourish, flower.

flōs, flōris, m.—flower.

flūmen, -īnis, n.—river.

fluo, 3, fluxi, fluxum—I flow.

fōcus, -i, m.—hearth.

fōlium, -i, n.—leaf.

formōsus, -a, -um—beautiful.

fortassē—perhaps.

fortē—by chance.

fortis, -ē—brave.

fortiter—bravely.

fōrum, -i, n.—forum, market place.

fossa, -ae, f.—ditch.

frāgor, -ōris, m.—crash.

frāter, -ris, m.—brother.

frīgīdus, -a, -um—cold.

frūmentum, -i, n.—corn.

frustrā—in vain.

fŭga, -ae, f.—flight.

fŭgio, -ĕrē, fŭgi, fŭgītum—I flee.

fŭgo, 1—I put to flight.

fulgeo, 2, fulsi—I shine.

fulmen, -īnis, n.—lightning, thunderbolt.

fundo, 3, fūdī, fūsum—I pour.

furtim—secretly, stealthily.

G

galea, -ae, f.—helmet.

gaudeo, 2, gāvīsus sum—I rejoice.

gaudium, -i, n.—joy.

gelidus, -a, -um—cold.

gemini, -ōrum, m. pl.—twins.

gemitus, -ūs, m.—groan.

gemma, -ae, f.—jewel.

gens, gentis, f.—race.

genu, -ūs, n.—knee.

genus, -eris, n.—sort, kind, race.

gero, 3, gessi, gestum—I carry on : **rem** or **rēs bene gero**—I succeed.

gladius, -i, m.—sword.

Graecia, -ae, f.—Greece.

Graecus, -i, m.—a Greek.

Graecus, -a, -um—Greek.

grātus, -a, -um—pleasant, welcome.

gravis, -e—heavy, grievous.

graviter—heavily, severely.

gremium, -i, *n.*—lap.

grex, **gregis**, *m.*—flock.

guberno, 1—I govern, steer.

H

habeo, 2—I have, hold.

habito, 1—I inhabit, live in.

Hādēs—Hades, the god of the dead. The realm of the dead.

haereo, 2, **haesi**, **haesum**—I stick, cling.

hasta, -ae, *f.*—spear.

Hector, -ōris, *m.*—Hector, the bravest of the Trojans.

Hēlēnē, -ēs, *f.*—Helen of Troy, wife of Menelaus.

herba, -ae, *f.*—grass.

herbōsus, -a, -um—grassy.

Herminius, -i, *m.*—Herminius, a brave Roman.

hiātus, -ūs, *m.*—gap, hole.

hic—here.

hic, **haec**, **hōc**—this.

hiems, -ēmis, *f.*—winter.

hinc—hence, from here.

hirundo, -inis, *f.*—swallow.

hōdiē—to-day.

hōmo, -inis, *c.*—a man, a human being.

hōnor, -ōris, *m.*—honour.

Hōrātius, -i, *m.*—Horatius, a brave Roman.

Hōrātius, -i, *m.*—Horace, a Roman poet.

horreo, 2, -ui—I shudder, bristle.

hospēs, -ītis, *c.*—guest, host.

hospitium, -i, *n.*—hospitality.

hostis, -is, *c.*—enemy.

hūmus, -i, *f.*—ground: **hūmī**—on the ground.

I

iaceo, 2—I lie.

iacio, **iacere**, **iēci**, **iactum**—I throw.

iacto, 1—I throw, toss.

iam—now, already: **nōn iam**—no longer.

ibi—there.

igitur—therefore.

ignāvia, -ae, *f.*—cowardice.

ignāvus, -a, -um—cowardly, base.

ignis, -is, *m.*—fire.

ignōtus, -a, -um—unknown.

illē, -a, -ūd—he, she, it: that.

imber, -ris, *m.*—rain, shower.

immēmōr, -ōris—unmindful, forgetful.

immortālis, -ē—immortal.

immōtus, -a, -um—motionless, immovable.

impāvidus, -a, -um—fearless.

impello, 3, -puli, -pulsum—I impel, drive.

impētus, -ūs, *m.*—attack.
impleo, 2, -plēvi, -plētum—I fill.
impōno, 3, -pōsui, -pōsītum—I put in, or on.
imus, -a, -um—lowest.
in, *prep. gov. acc.*—into, on to.
in, *prep. gov. abl.*—in, on.
incendo, 3, -cendi, -censum—I burn.
incito, 1—I urge on.
incōla, -ae, *c.*—inhabitant.
incōlo, 3, -ui—I inhabit, dwell in.
indiēs—from day to day.
industrius, -a, -um—industrious.
infans, -fantis, *c.*—infant.
Infēri, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—The Lower World.
infero, -ferre, -tuli, -lātum—I bring into, inflict on.
infestus, -a, -um—hostile, dangerous.
ingens, -gentis—huge.
iniūria, -ae, *f.*—injury, wrong
innupta, -ae—unwedded.
inquit—said he.
inquiunt—said they.
insūla, -ae, *f.*—island.
inter, *prep. gov. acc.*—between, among.
intēreā—meanwhile.
intra, *prep. gov. acc.*—within.
intro, 1—I enter.
invito, 1—I invite.

Iphigēneia, -ae, *f.*—Iphigeneia, daughter of Agamemnon.
ipse, -a, -um—one's self.
ira, -ae, *f.*—anger.
irātus, -a, -um—angry.
is, *ea*, *id*—he, she, it: that.
itā—so, thus.
Itālia, -ae, *f.*—Italy.
Itālus, -i, *m.*—an Italian.
Itālicus, -a, -um—Italian.
itāquē—and so.
īter, *itīnēris*, *n.*—journey.
itērum—again.
iūcundus, -a, -um—pleasant.
Iūlia, -ae, *f.*—Julia, a girl's name.
Iūlius, -i, *m.*—Julius, a Roman.
Iuppiter, *Iōvis*, *m.*—Jupiter, king of the gods.
iūs, *iūris*, *n.*—law, justice.
instus, -a, -um—just, rightful.
iūvencus, -i, *m.*—bullock.
iūvēnis, -is, *c.*—a young man or woman.

L

lābor, -ōris, *m.*—labour.
lac, *lactis*, *n.*—milk.
Lācēdaemōnius, -i, *m.*—a Lacedaemonian, Spartan.
lācerta, -ae, *f.*—lizard.
lācrima, -ae, *f.*—tear.
lācrimo, 1—I weep.
laetus, -a, -um—happy.
languesco, 3, -ui—I languish, faint.

Lartius, -i, *m.*—Lartius, a brave Roman.

lātus, -ēris, *n.*—side.

lātus, -a, -um—wide, broad.

laudo, 1—I praise.

laxo, 1—I relax, loosen.

lectus, -i, *m.*—bed, couch.

lēgātus, -i, *m.*—ambassador.

lēgo, 3, *lēgi*, *lectum*—I read.

leo, *leōnis*, *m.*—lion.

libenter—willingly, gladly.

liber, -ri, *m.*—book: **Libri Sibyllini**—Sibylline books, books of prophecy possessed by the Romans.

liber, -era, -erum—free.

liberi, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—children.

libero, 1—I set free.

lilium, -i, *n.*—lily.

littēra, -ae, *f.*—letter.

lōcus, -i, *m.*—place, *pl.*—*lōcā*.

longinquus, -a, -um—distant.

longus, -a, -um—long.

lūcidus, -a, -um—shining.

lūdo, 3, *lūsi*, *lūsum*—I play.

lūdus, -i, *m.*—play, school.

lūna, -ae, *f.*—moon.

lupa, -ae, *f.*—she-wolf.

lūpus, -i, *m.*—wolf.

lux, *lūcis*, *f.*—light.

Lȳdia, -ae, *f.*—Lydia, a district of Asia Minor.

lȳra, -ae, *f.*—lyre.

M

macto, 1—I offer up, slay.

maestus, -a, -um—sad.

māgis—more.

māgister, -ri, *m.*—teacher, master.

magnus, -a, -um—great.

mālus, -a, -um—bad.

mānē—in the morning.

māneo, 2, *mansi*, *mansum*—I remain.

Mānēs, -ium, *m. pl.*—departed spirits, gods of the dead.

mānus, -ūs, *f.*—hand.

māre, -is, *n.*—sea.

māritimus, -a, -um—belonging to the sea.

māritus, -i, *m.*—husband.

Mars, *Martis*, *m.*—Mars, god of war.

Martius, -a, -um—belonging to Mars: **Campus Martius**—a strip of land near the Tiber, where the Romans met.

māter, -ris, *f.*—mother.

mātrīmōnium, -i, *n.*—marriage.

mātrōna, -ae, *f.*—matron.

maximē—most, very much.

maximus, -a, -um—greatest, very great.

Mēdi, -ōrum, *m. pl.*—Medes.

Mēdia, -ae, *f.*—Media, a country to the South of the Caspian Sea.

mēdius, -a, -um—middle.

mēmōr, -ōris—mindful.

mēmōria, -ae, *f.*—memory.

Mēnēlāus, -i, *m.*—Menelaus, king of Sparta.

mensa, -ae, *f.*—table.

Mercūrius, -i, *m.*—Mercury, messenger of the gods.

Metanira, -ae, *f.*—Metanira, mother of Triptomenus.

Mettius Curtius, -i, *m.*—Mettius Curtius, a Roman knight.

mēus, -a, -um—my: **meum est**—it is mine (*followed by an infinitive*).

mīlēs, -itis, *c.*—soldier.

mille, *pl.*, **mīlia**—a thousand.

Minerva, -ae, *f.*—Minerva, goddess of war and handicraft.

mīrus, -a, -um—wonderful.

miser, era, -erum—unhappy.

misēricordia, -ae, *f.*—pity.

mitto, 3, **mīsi**, **missum**—I send.

mōdō—only.

mōdus, -i, *m.*—manner, method: **mōdō**—after the manner of.

moenia, -ium, *n.* *pl.*—town walls.

mons, **montis**, *m.*—mountain.

monstro, 1—I show.

monstrum, -i, *n.*—monster, portent.

mōnūmentum, -i, *n.*—monument.

morbus, -i, *m.*—disease.

mors, **mortis**, *f.*—death.

mox—soon.

mulceo, 2, **mulsi**, **mulsum**—I soothe.

mūlier, -ēris, *f.*—woman.

multus, -a, -um—much, many.

mūrus, -i, *m.*—wall.

Mūsae, -ārum, *f.* *pl.*—Muses, nine goddesses.

N

nam—for.

narro, 1—I narrate, tell.

nāto, 1—I swim.

nauta, -ae, *m.*—sailor.

nāvicūla, -ae, *f.*—boat.

nāvigo, 1—I sail.

nāvis, -is, *f.*—ship.

nē—*a particle showing that the sentence is a question.*

nēc, **nēquē**—and not, nor.

nēco, 1—I kill.

nēmō, -īnis, *c.*—no one.

Neptūnus, -i, *m.*—Neptune, god of the sea.

nīdus, -i, *m.*—nest.

nīhīl—nothing.

nīhīlōmagis—none the more.

nīsi—unless, except.

nītīdus, -a, -um—shining.

nix, **nīvis**, *f.*—snow.

nōbīlis, -e—noble, famous.

nōmen, -inis, *n.*—name.

nōn—not.

nōndum—not yet.

nōnnē—*An adverb showing that the question expects the answer "yes."*

nōs—we.

noster, -ra, -rum—our.

nōtus, -a, -um—well known, famous.

novem—nine.

nox, noctis, f.—night.

nullus, -a, -um—no.

nūmen, -inis, n.—a divine power.

Numitor, ōris, m.—Numitor, a king of Alba Longa.

nunc—now.

nunquam—never.

nuntio, l—I announce.

nuntius, -i, m.—messenger.

nuptiae, -ārum, f. pl.—marriage.

nusquam—nowhere.

O

obscurus, -a, -um—dark, dim.

oculus, -i, m.—eye.

odium, -i, n.—hatred.

ōlim—one day, once upon a time.

oliva, -ae, f.—olive.

omnis, -e—all, every.

onus, -eris, n—burden.

oppidānus, -i, m.—a townsman.

oppidum, -i, n.—town.

oppugno, l—I attack.

optimus, -a, -um—very good, best.

ōra, -ae, f.—shore: **ōra maritima**—**-ae, f.**—sea shore.

ōrāculum, -i, n.—oracle.

orbis, -is, m.—circle: **orbis terrārum**—the whole world.

origo, -inis, f.—origin.

ornātus, -a, -um—adorned, equipped.

orno, l—I adorn, equip.

ōro, l—I beg, ask for.

Orpheūs, -i, m. voc. Orphēū—Orpheus, a Thracian minstrel.

osculum, -i, n.—kiss.

P

paene—almost.

palla, -ae, f.—cloak.

pampinus, -i, m.—a vine leaf or tendril.

parātus, -a, -um—ready.

parens, -entis, c.—parent.

Paris, -idis, m.—Paris, a prince of Troy.

paro, l—I prepare.

pars, partis, f.—part.

parvulus, -a, -um—little.

parvus, -a, -um—small, little.

passim—everywhere.

passus, -a, -um—spread out, dishevelled.

pastor, -ōris, m.—shepherd.

pater, -ris, m.—father.

patria, -ae, f.—fatherland, country.

patruus, -i, m.—uncle.

pauci, -ae, -a—few.
pax, pācis, *f.*—peace.
pectus, -oris, *n.*—breast.
pecūnia, -ae, *f.*—money.
pedes, -itis, *c.*—foot soldier.
pendeo, 2, **pependi**, **pensum**—I hang.
per, *prep. gov. acc.*—through, among.
perfidia, -ae, *f.*—treachery.
perfidus, -a, -um—treacherous.
periculum, -i, *n.*—danger.
Persae, -ārum, *m. pl.*—Persians.
Persephonē, -ēs, *f.*—Persephone, daughter of Ceres.
Persia, -ae, *f.*—Persia.
perterreo, 2—I frighten.
perterritus, -a, -um—frightened.
perturbo, 1—I confuse.
pēs, **pedis**, *m.*—foot.
peto, 3, -ivi, -itum—I seek.
pictus, -a, -um—painted, embroidered.
piger, -ra, -rum—lazy.
pirāta, -ae, *m.*—pirate.
placidus, -a, -um—calm.
plāco, 1—I appease.
plaustrum, -i, *n.*—waggon.
plēnus, -a, -um—full.
plūrimus, -a, -um—very many, most.
Plūto, -ōnis, *m.*—Pluto, king of the Underworld.

poena, -ae, *f.*—penalty, punishment : **poenas do**—I pay the penalty.
Poenus, -i, *m.*—a Carthaginian.
poēta, -ae, *m.*—poet.
pōmum, -i, *n.*—fruit, apple.
pōno, 3, **posui**, **positum**—I put, place.
pons, **pontis**, *m.*—bridge.
pontus, -i, *m.*—sea.
populus, -i, *m.*—people, nation.
porrigo, 3, **porrexi**, **porrectum**—I stretch out.
Porsenna, -ae, *m.*—Porsenna, king of Clusium in Etruria.
porta, -ae, *f.*—door, gate.
porto, 1—I carry.
portus, -ūs, *m.*—harbour.
post, *prep. gov. acc.*—after.
postea—afterwards.
potius—rather.
praebeo, 2—I shew, furnish, offer.
praeclārus, -a, -um—splendid, famous.
praedico, 3, -dixi, -dictum—I foretell.
praeda, -ae, *f.*—plunder.
prandium, -i, *n.*—lunch, dinner.
prātum, -i, *n.*—meadow.
prehendo, 3, -hendi, -hensum—I seize.
pretiōsus, -a, -um—precious.
Priamus, -i, *m.*—Priam, king of Troy.

primō—at first.

primum—first.

primus, -a, -um—first.

in primis—especially.

prin eps, -cipis, c.—chief, prince.

prō, prep. gov. abl.—for, on behalf of.

prōcēdo, 3, -cessi, -cessum—I advance, go forward.

prōcūl—far.

proelium, -i, n.—battle.

prōfundus, -a, -um—deep.

prōpē, prep. gov. acc.—near.

prōpēro, 1—I hasten.

propter, prep. gov. acc.—on account of.

prōra, -ae, f.—prow.

prosterno, 3, -strāvi, -strātum—I prostrate, overthrow.

puella, -ae, f.—girl.

puēr, -i, m.—boy.

pugna, -ae, f.—battle.

pugno, 1—I fight.

pulcher, -ra, -rum—beautiful.

Pūnicus, -a, -um—Punic, Phoenician, relating to the Carthaginians.

purpūreus, -a, -um—purple.

pūto, 1—I think.

Q

quaero, 3, -sivi, -situm—I seek, look for.

quam—than, how.

-quē—and.

quī, quae, quōd—who, which.

quīā—because.

quiēs, quiētis, f.—rest, quiet.

Quirinus, -i, m.—Quirinus, the name of Romulus after he was deified.

Quirites, -ium, m. pl.—Quirites, a name of the Roman People.

quīs, quis, quīd—who ? what ?

quōd—because.

quondam—once upon a time.

quoque—also.

R

rāmus, -i, m.—branch.

rapto, 1—I snatch, seize.

recito, 1—I read aloud, recite.

recreo, 1—I refresh.

rectus, -a, -um—straight, right.

recūso, 1—I refuse.

redūco, 3, -duxi, -ductum—I lead back, bring back.

rēgia, -ae, f.—palace.

rēgina, -ae, f.—queen.

regio, -ōnis, f.—region, district.

regno, 1—I reign.

regnum, -i, n.—kingdom.

rego, 3, rexi, rectum—I rule.

Rēgulus, -i, m.—Regulus, a Roman general.

relinquo, 3, -liqui, -lictum—I leave.

reliquus, -a, -um—remaining.

remitto, 3, -misi, -misum—I send back.

Remus, -i, *m.*—Remus, the brother of Romulus.

reporto, 1—I carry back, carry off.

rēs, rei, *f.*—thing, affair.

respondeo, 2, -di, -sum—I reply.

responsum, -i, *n.*—answer.

retineo, 2, -tinui, -tentum—I hold back, restrain.

retrō—back, backward.

revertō, 3, -verti, -versum—I turn back. *In perfect*—return.

rex, rēgis, *m.*—king.

Rhēa Silvia, -ae, *f.*—Rhea Silvia, the mother of Romulus and Remus.

rideo, 2, rīsi, rīsum—I smile, laugh.

ripa, -ae, *f.*—bank.

rogo, 1—I ask.

rogus, -i, *m.*—funeral-pile.

Rōma, -ae, *f.*—Rome.

Rōmānus, -i, *m.*—a Roman.

Rōmānus, -a, -um—Roman.

Rōmulus, -i, *m.*—Romulus, the founder of Rome.

rosa, -ae, *f.*—rose.

rotundus, -a, -um—round.

ruber, -ra, -rum—red.

ruīna, -ae, *f.*—ruin.

ruo, 3, rui, rutum—I rush.

rursus—again.

sūs, rūris, *n.*—country.

rusticus, -a, -um—rustic, belonging to the country.

S

Sābinus, -i, *m.*—a Sabine. The Sabines were neighbours of the Romans.

Sābinus, -a, -um—Sabine.

sācer, -ra, -rum—sacred.

sācerdōs, -ōtis, *c.*—priest, priestess.

saepē—often.

saevus, -a, -um—savage, cruel.

salto, 1—I dance.

sālūs, -ūtis, *f.*—safety, welfare.

sālūto, 1—I greet.

sanguis, -inis, *m.*—blood.

sāpiens, -entis—wise.

sātis—enough.

saxum, -i, *n.*—rock, stone.

scēlērātus, -a, -um—wicked.

scio, 4—I know.

scribo, 3, scripsi, scriptum—I write.

scūtum, -i, *n.*—shield.

sē—himself, etc. *Reflexive pronoun.*

sēcundus, -a, -um—favourable.

sēd—but.

sēdēcim—sixteen.

sēdeo, 2, sēdi, sessum—I sit.

semper—always.

Sēnātus, -ūs, *m.*—Senate, & governing body.

sēnex, sēnis, c.—an old person.
sentio, 4, sensi, sensum—I feel, realise.

sērēnus, -a, -um—calm.

sērō—late.

servitus, -ūtis, f.—slavery.

servo, 1—I save, keep.

servus, -i, m.—slave.

sex—six.

Sextus, -i, m.—Sextus, a Roman name.

sī—if.

Sicilia, -ae, f.—Sicily.

sicut—just as.

silva, -ae, f.—wood, forest.

simul—at the same time: **simul ac**—as soon as.

sinē, prep. gov. abl.—without.

sinistra, -ae, f.—left hand: **ā sinistra**—on the left.

sinus, -ūs, m.—the fold of a dress, the bosom.

sollicitus, -a, -um—anxious.

Sōlōn, -ōnis, m.—Solon, an Athenian.

sōlus, -a, -um—alone, only.

solum—only.

somnus, -i, m.—sleep.

sōnitus, -ūs, m.—sound.

sōror, -ōris, f.—sister.

Sparta, -ae, f.—Sparta, a town in Greece.

specto, 1—I look at, watch.

spēs, speī, f.—hope.

splendidus, -a, -um—splendid.

spūmōsus, -a, -um—foamy.

stātīm—at once

statua, -ae, f.—statue.

stella, -ae, f.—star.

sto, 1, stēti, stātum—I stand.

stultitia, -ae, f.—folly.

stultus, -a, -um—foolish.

stupeo, 2, -ui—I am amazed.

suāvis, -ē—sweet.

suāviter—sweetly.

sūbitō—suddenly.

summus, -a, -um—highest, very great.

sunt—*part of "sum."*

sūperbia, -ae, f.—pride.

sūperbus, -a, -um—proud.

Sūpēri, -ōrum, m. pl.—the people above, *i.e.* the living, or the gods.

sūpēro, 1—I overcome.

sustineo, 2, -tīnui, -tentum—I hold up, sustain.

sūus, -a, -um—his, etc. *Reflexive adjective.*

T

tabula, -ae, f.—tablet.

tam—so.

tamen—however.

tandem—at last.

Tarquinius, -i, m.—Tarquin. the last king of Rome.

tego, 3, texi, tectum—I cover.

templum, -i, *n.*—temple.

tempus, -oris, *n.*—time.

tenebrae, -ārum, *f. pl.*—darkness.

tenebrōsus, -a, -um—dark.

teneo, 2, *tenui*, *tentum*—I hold.

tenuis, -e—thin.

terra, -ae, *f.*—earth, land.

terribilis, -e—terrible.

terror, -ōris, *m.*—terror.

Thrācia, -ae, *f.*—Thrace, a country to the North of Greece.

Thrācius, -a, -um—Thracian.

Tiberīnus, -i, *m.*—the god of the River Tiber.

Tiberis, -is, *m.*—the Tiber.

tigris, -is, *c.*—tiger.

timeo, 2, -ui—I fear.

timidus, -a, -um—timid, cowardly.

timor, -ōris, *m.*—fear.

Tithlōnus, -i, *m.*—Tithonus, husband of the dawn goddess.

toga, -ae, *f.*—toga, the dress of the Roman men.

tot—so many.

tōtus, -a, -um—whole.

trabs, *trabis*, *f.*—beam.

trādo, 3, -idi, -itum—I hand over.

traho, 3, *traxi*, *tractum*—I draw, drag.

trans, *prep. gov. acc.*—across.

tremor, -ōris, *m.*—trembling, tremor.

trēs—three.

Triptolemus, -i, *m.*—Triptolemus, the inventor of agriculture.

tristis, -e—sad.

Trōia, -ae, *f.*—Troy, a town at the entrance to the Dardanelles.

Trōiānus, -i, *m.*—a Trojan.

Trōiānus, -a, -um—Trojan.

tū—thou, you (*singular*).

tum—then.

tunica, -ae, *f.*—tunic.

tūtus, -a, -um—safe.

tūus, -a, -um—thy, your (*singular*).

U

ūbi—where, when.

ultimus, -a, -um—last.

umbra, -ae, *f.*—shade, shadow.

unda, -ae, *f.*—wave.

undē—whence.

undique—on every side, from all sides.

unquam—ever.

ūnus, -a, -um—one.

urbs, *urbis*, *f.*—city.

ursus, -i, *m.*—bear.

ūsus, -ūs, *m.*—use practice.

ūva, -ae, *f.*—grape.

uxor, -ōris, *f.*—wife.

V

Vālē, *pl.*, **Vālētē**—goodbye.

vāleo, 2, -ui—I am well.

vālidus, -a, -um—strong.
vallis, -is, *f.*—valley.
vallum, -i, *n.*—rampart.
vārius, -a, -um—various, manifold.
vasto, 1—I devastate, destroy.
vēhēmenter—exceedingly, very much.
vēlum, -i, *n.*—sail.
vēnia, -ae, *f.*—favour, pardon.
vēnio, 4, **vēni**, **ventum**—I come.
vēnit—comes.
vēnit—came.
ventus, -i, *m.*—wind.
vēr, **vēris**, *n.*—spring.
verbum, -i, *n.*—word.
vērō—indeed.
vesper, -ēris, *m.*—evening.
Vesta, -ae, *f.*—Vesta, goddess of the hearth.
vestālis, ē—Vestal, belonging to Vesta.
vester, -ra, -rum—your (*plural*).
vestimentum, -i, *n.*—dress, garment.
vexo, 1—I trouble, harass.
via, -ae, *f.*—road, way, journey.
viātor, -ōris, *m.*—traveller.
victīma, -ae, *f.*—victim.
victor, -oris, *m.*—victor.

victor, -ōris—victorious.
vicus, -i, *m.*—village.
video, 2, **vīdi**, **visum**—I see.
vigil, -ilis, *m.*—sentinel.
vinco, 3, **vīci**, **victum**—I conquer.
vinculum, -i, *n.*—chain, fetter.
vinea, -ae, *f.*—vineyard.
vīnum, -i, *n.*—wine.
viōlo, 1—I violate.
vīr, -i, *m.*—man, hero, husband.
virgo, -inis, *f.*—virgin.
viridis, ē—green.
virtus, -ūtis, *f.*—virtue, courage.
vis, *pl.*, **vīres**, *f.*—force, strength:
 summīs vīribus—with all one's might.
vīta, -ae, *f.*—life.
vītis, -is, *f.*—vine.
vīto, 1—I avoid.
vīvo, 3, **vixi**, **victum**—I live.
vīvus, -a, -um—alive, living.
vix—scarcely.
vōco, 1—I call.
vōlo, 1—I fly.
vōs—you (*pl.*).
vox, **vōcis**, *f.*—voice.
vulnēro, 1—I wound.
vulnus, -ēris, *n.*—wound.
vultus, -ūs, *m.*—face, expression.